orld's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 32 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Adenwith	
1914				
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th. ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia..	10000
*1st April	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th. ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ...	12500
18th. ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th. ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ...	11000
16th. ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
23rd. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moolian ..	10000
30th ,,	Madonia ..	10500	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April 1914.
The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamer leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
186 P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Karachi Maru	A. Christansen.	6168	25th. Jan.	6th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	4965	10th. Feb.	21st. Feb.
Inaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6180	16th. ,,	27 th. ,,
Tottori Maru	A.E. Moss.	5916	25th. ,,	8th. Mar.
Jinsen Maru.	Sano.	2785	12th Mar	22nd. ,,
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	17th. ,,	28th. ,,
Colombo Maru	N. Kawashima	4709	27th. ,,	7th.April.
Kamakura Maru	Harl.	6126	6th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Date.	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
DIAMOND JUBILEE
WASHING COMPANY.

Cleaning, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Try us and be convinced. Price lists o application.

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2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Miles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
			1914	1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sep.	26th Sep.	11th. Oct.
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sep	6th Oct	21st Oct.
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct.	13th Nov.
City of Sparta	5416	30th Oct.	.....	21st Nov.
†City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th Nov.
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov	11th Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th Dec'
†City of Marseilles.	8800	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	8th Jan

* Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
‡ Calling Karachi direct.

FARES.	1stClass Single.	1st Class Return.	2ndCl Single	ss2ndClass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	452	704
London via Marseilles but from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,,	18,550,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen (Dalney)		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien
Hongkong		(Mukden)
Honolulu		Nagasaki
Kobe		Newchwang
		New York
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.		
Osaka		
Pekin		
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau.		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
Linga, 2135, Mon. 9th Feb. 11 a.m. P. D. & C. M.
DWARKA, 1695 Th. 12th February 9 a.m. ‡CM
LHASA, 2134, Fri. 13th Feb. *6 a.m. Direct.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH
(Weekly.)

S. S "DWARKA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 12th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "HINDULA," 3164 tons, on Thursday, the 12th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

†PENTAKOTA	...3418	Friday,	6th Feb.
*PALAMCOTTA	...3413	Thursday	19th ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	...3413	,,	19th ,,
†PURNEA	3306	,,	5th Mar.
*PUNDUA	3305	,,	19th Mar.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
6th February, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA ...	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	28th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	655	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

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ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.
89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

PRISM BINOCULARS

Transcend any of the old fashioned glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes telescope excel the monster glass that Lord Rasse built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. The primary object of any binocular combination is to obtain a clear image of objects, and a magnification sufficient to enable details to be observed without effort. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the Binoculars mentioned in the following list:—

FIELD AND RACE GLASSES.

The "Derby" quite a light and portable prism glass	Rs. 70
The "Marcks Special"	,, 90
The "Lynkop"	,, 105
The "Ultralux"	,, 120
The "Sollux"	,, 138
,, 10 diameter	,, 155
The "Terlux"	,, 140

To those who prefer to cling to the simple old fashioned Glass, we offer a splendid Binocular for Rs. 45.
Above prices are subject to 10% for cash.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.
LIMITED.
FIRE
CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.
Funds Invested in Government Securities.
Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.
INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZ EE & SONS, SECRETARIES.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.....	£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

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Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart.
E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit., Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
264—6 Manager.

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THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOMBAY
Containing all the recent cases decided between 1900–1913 by the High Courts in India and by the Privy Council on the subject. All subjects lucidly explained.
With an Appendix.
Containing the full Text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc,
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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged.

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: partronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 01011

WANTED.

A VACANCY for an experienced EUROPEAN HEAD MISTRESS, occurs on March 1st, 1914, at Abu Road Railway School with a starting salary of Rs. 90.
Applicants should submit copies of testimonials together with qualifications and age to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Abu Road Railway School,
01010 Rajputana.

EXPERIENCED European Nurse wanted in March for three children, ages 5, 3, and 6 months. Hills in Summer, England in the Autumn. Wages Rs. 45 P. M. Highest reference required.—MRS. HUTTON, Meerut. 01041

LADY, good sailor, desires return passage, England this summer. Nominal salary while there. Any capacity. Apply to Box No. 272, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1466

Photography—WANTED from April next European Operator and Retoucher for high class work. Hills during summer months.—Apply G. W. LAWRIE & Co., Lucknow.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST (Lady) required by English firm must be quick and accurate and have had good experience. Apply, stating salary required to Box. No. 273, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1467

WANTED a Second ENGINEER with Board of Trade Certificate for a steamer. Apply to Box No. 266, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1453

WANTED a Tutor, Anglo-Indian or Domiciled, absolute teetotaller—Apply HONBLE Mr ABBOTT, "The Abbey," Jhansi. 01065

WANTED English lady as companion governess to girl aged fourteen: pianist desired.—Apply Mrs. HALDANE c-o. Major HALDANE, 7th Gurkhas, Quetta. 01062

WANTED a CLERK who is in touch with Insurance Brokers and a Typist acquainted with Fire Insurance Business Apply Box No. 267, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1454

WANTED—Principal's Office Assistant and Librarian; must be Christian and have knowledge of English, accounts, typewriting, and stenography. Rs. 40-5-60.—Apply PRINCIPAL. Mission College, Indore. 01060

WANTED a smart Short-hand TYPIST. Must be fast, accurate and able to read all sorts of manuscripts. No others need apply to Box No 513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 01055

WANTED a B. Sc., or a CHEMIST to teach Elementary, Chemistry to an Amateur. State least salary and qualification to Box No. 262, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1441

WANTED at once by European Firm willing and energetic youths to work as SALESMEN and COLLECTORS on salary and commission. Cash security required. Apply Box No. 271, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1460

WANTED—MANAGER for State Press, must be experienced and thoroughly acquainted with Press work. Candidates must state the salary required.—Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to
THE JUDICIAL MEMBER,
01053 Dhar State, Dhar, C. I.

WANTED Immediately one qualified and trained Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Salary Rs. 60 monthly, lodging free. Apply with copies of testimonials to—
L. BEHARI LAL,
Proprietor,
Lady Hardinge Female Hospital,
01056 Ambala City.

WANTED for the P. F. F. Mess, Kohat, a "Goanese" HEAD BUTLER. wages according to qualifications. Send copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. Two other "Goanese" employed in the Mess. Apply to
THE HON. SECRETARY,
Frontier Force Mess,
01051 Kohat.

WANTED a graduate of Allahabad University or F. A. trained, for 2nd Mastership, District Board School, Lalitpur. Preference will be given to one who has had experience in teaching the upper middle section of a High School. Pay Rs. 50 rising to 60 in 2 years. Applications which will be received up to 15-2-14, to be addressed to CHAIRMAN, Sub-Divisional Committee, Distract Board, Lalitpur. 01063

WANTED

WANTED a second hand BOILER of reliable maker in working order having the capacity of ten to fifteen N. H. P. State prices and particulars to Box No. 277, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1482

WANTED—A Trained Kindergarten Mistress for the McConaghey School. Salary Rs. 80 per month.—Apply to Miss EDMONDSON, Head Mistress McConaghey School, Lucknow. 01059

WANTED SPORTSMEN to note that the Annual ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS begin from 11th MARCH, 1914. ENTRIES CLOSE 21st FEBRUARY. Particulars from the SECRETARY, DECCAN GYMKHANA, POONA CITY. 1435

WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT of Technical Section, Chief Engineer's Office, Hyderabad. Applicants must be well up in theory and must have varied practical experience. Salary O. S. Rs. 400—20—500. Apply with copies only of testimonials (which will not be returned) to
A. T. MACKENZIE,
Chief Engineer,
P. W. Department Hyderabad (Deccan).
01069

WANTED, AT ONCE six first class TYPERS, trained to use the Government of India hand typing Machines for the Hyderabad Municipality Survey.
Salary H. S. Rs. 45 to H. S. Rs. 60 (B. G. Rs. 38 to B. G. Rs. 52) for approved certificated men. For the very best men permanent employment might be found.
L. MUNN,
01053 Superintendent.

WANTED a trained and qualified teacher of good family to teach English in the Boys' School at Maihar and take part in out-door games. Pay Rs. 20 p.m, with prospects.
Apply stating age, caste and qualifications, with copies of testmonials which will not be returned, to—
The INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS,
Maihar State,
01064 E.I.R.

WANTED.—2 OVERSEERS on Rs. 100 per month consolidated for contour survey work. Only men who are experienced surveyors and who know Marathi need apply.
4 Measurers for correction of village maps and for work in field on Rs. 40/- per month inclusive. Only qualified men are required.
W. E. BUSHLY,
For Executive Engineer.
1479 Lake Whiting District.

WANTED.—APPLICATIONS are invited from fully qualified Engineers, for the position of General Manager to the Lahore Electric Supply Company, Limited. The selected candidate must preferably have had similar experience and an English training. He would, in the first instance be required to sign an agreement for 5 years certain and would receive a remuneration of Rs. 650 p. m. rising by equal annual increments to a maximum of Rs. 850 p. m. In addition he would be entitled to a good Motor Car for conveyance with a fixed allowance of Rs. 60 per mensem for upkeep. Light and Coal.
Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th of February 1914.
G. R. DRUMMOND,
M.I.E.E., M.I.M.E.,
Consulting Engineer,
Lahore Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Lahore.
01057.

FOR SALE.

ANTI-TOBAC.—Positively cures the tobacco habits, on money refunded. Harmless, yet effective, enables you to stop at once or regulate amount used.
Send one rupee for formula. "B. J." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1475

FOR SALE a brand new two-seated up to date Motor Car, French make, 8/10 H. P. Torpedo body and also a brand new four-seated 10/12 H. P. Motor Car, French make, Torpedo body, Apply to Box No. 268, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1455

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised* for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Re. 1-8 from No. 5 Dept., Army Navy Stores Fort, and The Bombay Tract and Book Society, Dhobie Talao, Bombay. 01027

TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS.—MACHINERY FOR SALE.
Owing to the adoption of Turbo Electrical driving the following will shortly become available for sale:—
FOUR SETS COMPOUND TANDEM ENGINES.
H.P. Cyls. 17in., h.p. Cyls. 30in., Stroke 42in. Revs. 80 per minute.
Jet Condensing and fitted with Turnbulls Patent Valve Gear.
Fly wheel 16ft., 30in. face.
Air Pump with lever and links complete.
Two sets are working independently and two sets working side by side coupled.
SPARE PARTS.
One Condenser and Air Pump, new.
One Rocking shaft with W. I levers.
One h.p. Piston block with spring and rings complete.
One L.P. Piston block with spring and rings complete.
One six inch stop valve.
Various other smaller Engines from 80 h.p. down to 10 h.p. all in good working condition.
The whole of the above are at present at work and may be inspected at any time by appointment.
For further particulars apply to
F. W. HEILGERS & Co.,
Chartered Bank Buildings,
01061 Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

STAMPS! attractive Foreign and Colonial 2,000, mounted in Ideal Album. Price Rs. 300. What offers? Apply sharp to T. C. SARCAR, Umesh Lodge Gaya. 1483

FOR SALE.—Cheap. A Schiedmayer Grand PIANO, Rs. 250 or near offer. Apply sharp to
MURRAY,
Gas Works,
1461 Parel.

FOR SALE.—Owner going Home, one DISTRICT FOLDING ORGAN by Soundy and Co., in good order. Price Rs. 100 or nearest offer.
One JOST FAN, Price Rs. 145 or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 514, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1068

FOR SALE—6 H.P. 3 speed Sunbeam Bicycle bought August, 1913, (1914 model), ridden 1,000 miles, practically new Spare outer tyre (new), speedometer, all accessories. Sold owing to bad roads, Rs. 1,050.
CAPT. STEBBING,
01070 Artillery Mess, Deesa.

TO BE LET:

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a bungalow at Club Road Byculla large and cool with garden and stabling accommodation for a carriage and horse. Electric lights and fans. Will be vacant from 1st February. Apply to Box No. 505, "Bombay Chronicle." 01025

NOTICES.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

THE WESTERN INDIA KENNEL CLUB will hold their FOURTH CHAMPIONSHIP DOG SHOW on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24th 1914, under the rules of the Indian Kennel Association, in the Horse Show Enclosure, Marine Lines.
ENTRIES close on February 17th.
Schedules and Entry Forms on application to—
W. LEE,
Hon. Secretary.
"Times of India," office. 1468

THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE, is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 7-8 per share of Rs. 250 and Rs. 1-8 per share of Rs. 50 equal to 6 per cent per annum is made payable on and after Monday, the 16th day of February, 1914, at the Registered Office of the Company on production of the share certificates to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 10th February, 1914.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 11th to 15th February, 1914, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
N. SIRUR & Co.,
Agents.
Henshaw's Buildings, Fort,
Bombay 4th February 1914. 1473

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT, FIRE BRIGADE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SUPERINTENDENT of the Municipal Fire Brigade. Salary Rs. 150—10—200 with free quarters unfurnished.
The Superintendent will be responsible for all Fire Appliances and Engines, comprising one Petrol Motor Fire Engine, one Steam Fire Engine, Horse Reels, etc., and will work under the orders of the Municipal Engineer.
Only candidates who have had previous experience in a properly organized Fire Brigade and can speak the Vernacular need apply.
The selected candidate will be put on six months' probation and when confirmed in the appointment, will be subject to all Municipal rules, including leave and Provident Fund rules, and the appointment may be terminated at any time by three months' notice on either side. Single Second Class fare will be paid to enable the candidate to join his appointment. Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications and experience will be received by the Undersigned upto February 28th, 1914.
W. G. LONGDIN,
M.I.M. & C.E.,
01054 Municipal Engineer.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR DAILY through service between Bombay and Delhi Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore, Rawalpindi; Peshawar, Simla, Cawnpore and Lucknow, Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and between Bombay and Peshawar.

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay.	Stations.	Up To Bombay.
H. M.		H. M
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay.... Arr.	12-35
22-26 Arr.	Manmad ..... Dep	7-24
8-18 ,,	Bhopal ..... ,,	21-16
11- 4 ,,	Bina ..... ,,	18-32
13-25 ,,	Jhansi..... ,,	15-57
15-14 ,,	Gwalior ..... ,,	13-48
17-45 ,,	Agra Cantonment..... ,,	11-14
18-41 ,,	Muttra ..... ,,	10-19
21- 0	Delhi..... Arr.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		7-35
22- 9 ,,	Ghaziabad ..... Dep.	7- 5
23-10 ,,	Meerut Cantonment ..... ,,	5-59
1-24 ,,	Saharanpur ..... ,,	3-58
3- 0 ,,	Ambala Cantonment..... ,,	2-17
5-18 ,,	Ludhiana..... ,,	23-44
6-24 ,,	Jullundur..... ,,	22-37
8- 4 ,,	Amritsar ..... ,,	21- 1
9-33 ,,	Lahore ..... ,,	20- 0
16- 5 ,,	Rawalpindi ..... ,,	13-32
20-13 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... ,,	8-48

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H.M.		Up H.M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay Arr.	12-35
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi..... Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		7-10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala..... Arr.	2-17
3-40 Dep.		1-50
5.33 Arr.	Kalka..... Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.		0-11
12-45 Arr.	Simla..... Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H.M.		Up. H.M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay.... Arr.	12-35
13-25 ,,	Jhansi..... Dep.	15-57
14- 0 Arr.		15-20
16-20 Dep.	Orai..... Dep.	16-14
18-45 ,,	Cawnpore ..... ,,	11- 8
20- 0 Arr.	Lucknow..... ,,	9-4

For up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.
A. C. RUMBOLL,
262 General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS are invited for Drainage, Sanitary Works, Water Fittings etc., for the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, at Nos. 2 & 3, Clive Row, Calcutta.
TENDERS addressed to the Directors will be received up to 4 o'clock on the afternoon of 16th February, 1914, at the Head Office, Bombay or the Calcutta Branch Office of the Company, at Dalhousie Square.
Form of Tender can be obtained from R. Paterson Brown, Esq., Manager of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or from the Branch Secretary of the Company, 28, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, or from the Office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 3 (three rupees) per each copy.
Plans, Conditions of Contract, and Specification of Works, and any other information can be obtained from the abovenamed places.
The Directors of the Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
MISTRI AND BHEDWAR,
B.A.'s., L.C.E.'s,
Architects.
Churchgate Street, Fort,
Bombay, 2nd February 1914. 1481

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNESS OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S s. s. "AUSTRIA" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 3.
The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.
APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.
ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.
W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
1477

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No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married pesons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasuries.

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GREATER SUCCESS THAN EVER.
LA SCALA.
6-30 — — Twice Nightly — — 10.
COMPLETE NEW CHANGE OF PROGRAM TO-NIGHT
Exclusive Engagement of and for the First time in India
DIXY DAVIS AND YAMBO
America's Greatest Ragtime Singers and Dancers.
Continued success of **BELLE SPARKES** One more week by request
A Budget of chorus songs **LITTLE MONA** Hear her sing "Tiddler".
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IN A MOST SENSATIONAL Act, **THE SLIDE FOR LIFE.** Include a Detective Drama:— **ICK WINTER and the Stolen 'Giolconda'.**
NEXT WEEK **LA SCALA "REVUE"** WHAT OH RAGTIME
NOTE:—Our 10 o'clock show to-morrow Saturday will take place at Edwardes Theatre, late Alcazar.

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Parni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.
A Splendid Historical Feature-Film
DRAKE'S LOVE-STORY.
2,500 Feet—2 Parts.
A Story of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.
Gorgeous Scenery. Picturesque Costumes.
Full of Vivid Dramatic Interest.
FIGHTING BLOOD. *(Another stirring Drama).*
And a Ripping Comic.
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Saturdays and Sundays. Extra:—10-30 to 11-15 Matinee:—5-30 to 6-30.
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Quarterly	Rs. 6.

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An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.
Price As 4 perbottle.
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Miss VIOLET FRAMPTON.
(From the Savoy Theatre, London.)
Miss EILEEN MELBOURNE.
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(From the Alhambra, London.)
Miss BEATRICE WYLEY.
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Mr. TOM MELBOURNE.
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Chorus and Small Parts.
Additional Artistes from London every week.

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"THE 3 CHOTA WHISKIES."
Look out for opening date.

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Large Chorus. Augmented Orchestra.

Scenery specially painted for the production under the kind supervision of Mr. Cecil Burns of the School of Art, and Mr. Dinshaw A. Irani.

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For Schedules, etc., apply to :
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TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF
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New Dances & Eccentricities.
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IN NEW SONGS AND STORIES.
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Leading French Artistes
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Artificial teeth fitted by every known method, at moderate prices.

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How? Do as thousands have done in the past, are doing now and will be doing in the future. Begin now by creating a healthy Stomach, relishing and at the same time digesting all you eat, thus avoiding the formation of flatulence, heartburn, acid eructations, distension after meals, etc. Results easily attained by taking **"Acoridine"** the infallible indigestion cure. Prepared from harmless vegetable ingredients so as to be taken with perfect safety by young and old. Price **Re. 1-4** per bottle.

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and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

BOMBAY, 4th February 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	Inches.	29.966
Temperature of Air	degrees.	75.5
Wet Bulb Thermometer		68.2
Dew point		64.6
Relative humidity of Air		0.692
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy = 10)		0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees.	83.1
Maximum do. do		67.5
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNE. ENE NW. NNW.
Movement of Wind .. do.		155

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order th vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their baro meters :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 60 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 6th February, was 30.165 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Princes Dock Sill.

1914	High Water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth. sill.
	February	h. m.	ft. in
Fri	6	m 6 11	24 6
Sat.	7	m 7 53	23 1
Sun.	8	m 10 0 a	24 0
		m 9 15	26 10
Mon.	9	m 10 40 a	24 10
		m 10 13	25 0
Tues	10	m 2 13	25 0
		m 11 1	27 10
Wed.	11	m 11 .0 a	29 0
		m 11 47	28 1

1914	Low Water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	February	h. m.	ft. in
Fri.	6	m 1 52	22 9
		m 1 31 a	18 8
Sat	7	m 8 12	21 0
		m 2 33 a	17 1
Sun	8	m 4 1	20 11
		m 3 17 a	16 4
Mon	9	m 4 .0	19 5
		m 4 15 a	15 8
Tues.	10	m 5 15	18 6
		m 4 59 a	14 10
Wed.	11	m 5 40	17
		m 5 41 a	14

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

February.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
6. (Fri)	7h. 12m.	6h. 34m
7. (Sat.)	7h. 12m.	6h. 35m.
8. (Sun.)	7h. 11m.	6h. 35m.
9. (Mon.)	7h. 11m.	6h. 36m.
10. (Tues.)	7h. 10m	6h. 36m.
11. (Wed.)	7h. 10m	6h. 37m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

First Quarter.	Feb.	3rd	4h 26.m	P.M
Full Moon.	Do.	10th	11h. 47.m	P.M.
Last Quarter.	Do	17th	2h. 53.0m	P.M
New Moon	Do.	25th	5h. 32.1m	A M.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 5TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 5th February 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess in the south-west Punjab. Maximum temperature has fallen and has become normal in the east Punjab; elsewhere it has risen but is still in defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has fallen but is still in excess at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared in Sind but skies remain clear in Rajputana. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in Sind but in defect in the southern half of Rajputana; night temperature is below normal in the northern half of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the south-eastern and extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Bombay and damper at Mormugao. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Whether has been dry. Light to moderate cloud has appeared in Sind and this appears to be due to the slightly unsettled condition noticeable in the Persian area.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 5th of February 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th)	65.5	53.5	73	..	7.68	0.00
Jask	77.5	62.8	70	..	1.68	—0.85
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th)	79.5	67.4	75	..	0.66	—1.47
PUNJAB—						
Multan	72.7	43.9	80	..	1.10	0.28
Rawalpindi	57.3	35.6	91	..	4.42	0.07
Lahore	64.6	42.1	81	..	1.75	0.05
Sirsa	67.3	40.2	83	..	1.26	0.22
Ambala	68.7	43.1	81	..	1.00	—1.64
Delhi	69.2	45.2	70	..	0.60	—1.14
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	73.5	46.1	60	..	0.09	—0.91
Mainpuri	75.6	44.3	74	..	0.26	—1.21
Jhansi	76.6	51.5	42	..	0.37	—0.74
Cawnpore	80.6	49.3	66	..	0.02	—1.19
Allahabad	86.0	53.5	41	..	0.07	—0.52
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	77.3	43.8	51	..	1.38	0.79
Karachi	80.7	59.9	46	..	0.17	—0.74
Ajmer	70.1	43.3	54	..	2.34	1.46
Jaipore	72.2	41.4	50	..	0.86	—0.05
Kotah	75.0	51.6	38	..	1.03	0.48
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	82.0	54.0	50	..	0.00	—0.27
Dwarka	77.3	64.7	76	..	0.00	—0.18
Veraval	82.5	53.9	40	..	0.00	—0.41
Rajkot	83.9	52.7	42	..	0.00	—0.37
Bhavnagar Para	84.4	54.8	46	..	0.00	—0.33
Surat	87.4	69.1	67	..	0.00	—0.24
Ahmedabad	87.4	58.8	34	..	0.00	—0.21
Deesa	82.2	49.4	40	..	0.01	—0.33
Neemuch	74.1	46.8	28	..	0.12	—0.45
Indore	79.1	48.3	31	..	0.20	—0.49
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	83.5	51.9	38	..	0.94	—0.62
Sangor	78.5	49.0	31	..	0.81	—0.75
Hoshangabad	84.5	53.0	30	..	0.77	—0.49
Khandwa	85.1	50.9	27	..	0.00	—0.94
Akola	90.1	54.3	27	..	0.49	—0.97
Amraoti	89.8	60.3	37	..	1.31	—0.15
Nagpur	90.1	58.1	28	..	0.85	—0.78
Chanda	92.9	54.0	61	..	0.37	—0.92
Raipur	89.7	59.6	40	..	1.26	0.30
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.1	68.3	57	..	..	—0.54
Ratnagiri	85.7	63.9	60	..	..	—0.67
Mormugao	84.5	69.7	94	..	..	—1.17
Karwar	84.1	65.6	93	..	..	—1.92
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.4	52.6	40	..	0.08	—0.69
Ahmednagar	88.8	54.3	46	..	0.16	—0.98
Poona	89.8	52.3	76	..	..	—1.07
Sholapur	92.3	62.0	30	..	0.01	—1.47
Bijapur	92.4	66.2	34	..	0.24	—0.96
Belgaum	87.1	57.8	50	..	0.82	—1.09
Aurangabad	88.3	57.9	34	..	0.00	—1.07
Nizamabad (Indur).	93.3	56.0	29	..	0.02	—0.82
Hyderabad	90.8	63.5	38	..	0.00	—1.29
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.1	71.4	76	..	0.93	—2.42
Calicut	86.1	70.6	86	..	4.67	—1.60
Cochin	89.5	70.7	68	..	4.69	—3.93
Colombo	88.2	68.2	90	..	27.28	5.62
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) (AND MYSORE—)						
Masulipatam	88.3	63.2	84	..	..	—6.27
Bellary	95.0	65.1	34	..	0.04	—2.15
Cuddapah	93.6	61.6	54	..	3.09	—1.59
Madras	87.4	63.6	88	..	28.73	8.75
Bangalore	85.3	54.7	45	..	0.34	—3.27
Coimbatore	89.5	57.1	54	..	4.87	—0.12
Trichinopoly	89.5	62.8	85	..	10.44	2.88
Negapatam	82.5	65.8	88	..	53.35	24.76

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 5th.

S.S. Ventnmoor	Bowles	Birkenhead Dec. 21
S.S. Nordfarer	Olsen	Calcutta Jan. 20
S.S. Lanterfels	Walkmann	New York Dec. 31
S.S. Rewa (Transport)	Keve	Southermpton Jan. 10

DEPARTURES.

February 5th.

S.S. Dumra	Minnett	Busreh via Karachi
S.S. Barjora	Cammack	Persian Gulf via Karachi
S.S. Mansuri	Gore	Jeddah
S.S. Laconia	Pesut	Hull & Antwerp
S.S. Itria	Walsh	Calcutta
S.S. Ujina	Abbott	do.

The following vessel obtain her port clearance on Thursday.

S.S. Budrie	Mathews	Persian Gulf

The follwoing vessels began to load on Thursday.

Steamer	Manchester Civilian	for London etc.
,,	Okhla	for Calcutta
,,	Baron Ardrossan	for Bunbury
,,	Java Maru	for Kobe etc.
,,	Ventmoor	for Hull etc.
,,	Lindula	for Persian Gulf

S. S. Ventmoor.—The steamer Ventmoor, 2,214 tons, Captain E. Bowles, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Birkenhead which port she had left on December 21, with ballast.

S. S. Rewa.—The steamer Rewa (Transport), 4,013 tons, Captain T. Kerr, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Southempton, which port she had left on January, 10, with troops.

S. S. Nordfarer.—The steamer Nordfarer, 2,397 tons, Captain W. Olsen, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, which port she had left on January 20, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Lanterfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Lanterfels 3,643 tons, Captain S. Walkmann arrived in harbour on Thursday, from New York which port she had left on Dec. 31 with a general cargo.

S. S. Dumra.—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra 762 tons Captain H. F. Minnett sailed on Thursday for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Barjora.—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Barjora 1,908, tons Captain F. R. Cammack sailed on Thursday, for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Mansuri.—The steamer Mansuri 2,042 tons Captain P. D. Gore sailed on Thursday for Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Laconia.—The steamer Laconia 4,116 tons Captain Pesut sailed on Thursday, for Hull and Antwerp with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Itria.—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Itria 3,419 tons Captain T. Walsh sailed on Thursday for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Budrie.—The Arab line steamer Budrie 1,613 tons, Captain P. Mathews will sail to-day for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Salsette, The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette with the Homeward mails of the 31st ultimo arrived Aden at noon on Wednesday the 4th inst.

S. S. Medina :—The P. and O. Company's steamer Medina with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo passed Suez at 5 a.m., on Thursday, the 5th inst.

The Anchor Line S. S. Scindia Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 3rd instant.

S. S. Elysia :— The Anchor Line S. S. Elysia is due to arrive here on the morning of the 11th instant."

The Anchor Line s.s. "Scindia" homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday the 3rd instant.

THURSDAY February 5th 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed Steamer	Capt.	Agen.
A. Porto Said	Muzes	the
B. Toro	Hicks	J. Y. & Co.
C. & R. Scald	Johnson	M. M. & Co.
F. Churpra	Ferguson	M. M. & Co.
H. Elswick House	Smith	W. & A. G. & Co.
K. Karachi Maru	Christiansen	N. Y. K
M. Konig	Coltzan	A. S. & Co.
N. Crown	Richards	W. & A. G. & Co.
P. Pentakota	Stewert	M. M. & Co.
Q Ada	Mason	W. & A. G. & Co.
C. & A. Scalda	Johnson	M. M. & Co.

V. DOCK.

1 City of Birmingham	Haughton	K. N. & Co.
2. Habsburg	Huber	A. L. S. N. & Co.
3. Austria	Casulich	A. L. S. N. & Co.
4. Badminton	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co.
5. Braunton	Sherben	J. M. & Co.
6. Elswick Manor	Gentles	W. & A. G. & Co.
7. Clan Colquhoun	Sadner	J. F. & Co
8. Cairn Gowan	Band	W. & A. C. & Co.
9. Kattenturn	Fretweurst	W. & A. G. & Co.
10. & 11. Yeddo	Brenner	W. & A. G. & Coo.
12. Falls of Orchy	Murchie	W. & A. G. & Co.
12 & 13. India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
15. Bregenz	Chersick	A. L. S. N. Co.

M. W. D. D.

Lawoe	Contes	A. S. N. & Co.

OFFSIDE.

N. Abydos	Davis	A. S. N. & Co.

H. W. V. D.

Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arcadia	Barcha	D.	P. & C. S. N. & Co
Algerian	Wilson		K. N. & Co
Aifred	Fisher		A. S. N. & Co.
Ariel	Hyde		C. M. & Co.
Bakura	Whytehead		M. M. & Co.
Banastria	Cusulich		A. L. S. N. & Co.
Baron Ardrossan	Reid		W. & A. G. & Co.
Begu	D. Wright		T. M. & Co.
Budrie	Mathews	Arab	Steamer
Buyo Maru	Sagora		S. W. & Co.
Badrein	Grant		A. S. N. & Co.
Egypt	Summers		P. & O. Co.
Ferozi	Fidrose		T. M. & Co.
Ferrara	Feathers		S. W. & Co.
Hos	Feathers		T. M. & Co.
Himalaya	Evans		P. & O S. N. & Co.
Java Maru	Fuchigami		O. S. K.
Kelloe	Knudsen		F. F. Campbell & Co.
Kogemount	Gibson		W. & A. G. & Co.
Rhosuro	Hannac		T. M. & Co.
Kasara	King		M. M. & Co.
Linaria	Schewedel		T. M. & Co.
Lindula	Handcock		M. M. & Co.
Lanterfels	Walkmann		W. & A. G. & Co.
Mautua	Vibeit		P. & O G. & Co.
Manchester Civilian	Spencer		T. M. & Co.
Niagara (Yacht)	Zabrielsen		Mr. J. Leiter.
Nordfarer	Olsen		
Orissa	Redfern		M. M. & Co.
Oridals	Thomson		W & Co. G. & Co.
Okhla	Rafles		M. M. & Co
Resbergen	Burger		A. Y. & Co.
Seldia	Bryn		The Bombay & Co.
Southrille	Redquest		W. & A. G. & Co.
Singn	Reid		S. M. & Co.
Tairyabi	Kass A. M.		Jeewanji & Co.
Trader	Williams		D. N. & Co.
Vitalia	Pattie		W. & A. G. & Co.
Vestmoor	Bowles		
Zoarastrian	Osborn		Co. & Son.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Bank of Bombay	July	13%	1575
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	64½
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,765
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,440
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	60
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	7½%	2
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	18 1-2
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15	..	6¼	17
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. ..	..	..	..
Standard Bank Rs. 50, P ..	..	6%	15
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	..	6%	25
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	14%	230
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 30.	..	18%	360
New Issue Rs. 15 ..	June	10%	35
Punjab National Bank	do.	..	15
EXCHANGE BANKS		10%	175
Chartered Bank			
Mercantile Bank A			
(12 B	..	16%	£22 1-2
(12		7%	£21 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	7%	£18-10
Eastern Bank Ld. £4	Feb.-	£4	£87½
National Bank of India	Nov.	5%	77
	Sep-Mar.	14%	600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	24	820
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom.
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..	60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing	..	..	102½
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	..	25	660
Bombay United	May-Nov	25	497 1-2
Century	Apl-Oct.	6	250
Central India	May-Nov	65	1,865
China	Mar-Sep.	50	640
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep	30	1,470
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil	400
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	40	550
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6	115
Currimbhoy	do.	10	220 1-2
David	May.-Nov.	20	3175
Edward Sassoon	..	8	525
Emperor Edward	..	25	540
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	500
Fazulbhoy	May	20	180
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1.412544
Finlay Mills	..	7-8	1407
Gold Mohur	..	25	3175
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	525
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	500
Hyderabad	do.	60	120
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	110
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	10 33-4
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40	425
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,055
Indore, Malwa	Dec.	4	141½
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½	95
Jewraj Bagoo	May	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh Rs. 610. ..	June-Dec.	25	90½
Khatau	May-Nov.	45	1,380
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25	755
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1,180
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	June-Dec.	75	1,145
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,066
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,960
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	2,770
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	550
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	7	225
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	30	1,020
Phoenix	Jan.-July.	7	163 3-4
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	390
Ripon	do.	Nil	280
Sassoon Cotton	April.	Yr.50	720
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35	420
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,800
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	50
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40	1,150
Sun	Oct.	..	105
Surat Rice Mill	May.	15	200
Swan	New O.	10	277 1-2
Swadeshi	May.-Oct.	50	1,470
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,230
Union Mill	..	Nil	250
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	..	Nil	390
P.	..	Nil	630
Western India	Sep.	45	450
Mysore Spinning	July.	15	240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year Rs.
Akbar ..	May.	300	4,80
Albert Kurrachee ..	Nov.	45	900
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	2000
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	July	40	635
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	725
Hingolee	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	130
Jumna Gunning and Printing Co., Ld.	..	7%	707
Kamgaum	Sept.	30	365
Mahmudpura Cln. ..	..	7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil	20
Manmar Manufacturing ..	Aug.	12½	215
New East India ..	Sep.	78	910
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov.	50	805
New Berar	Oct.	35	510
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	680
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	290
Volkart, U.P. Ld., ..	Sept.	40	625
Vardwan G.P. ..	..	12	136

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	145 cm
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly .	Feb.-July	6½	685
Amritsar Patty Rly. ..	Mar.-Aug.	6%	150
Central Provinces Rail- way Rs. 100	Jan.-July.	4%	118½
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80..	..	4%	118
Gujerat Rlys. Rs. 100. ..	..	4%	113
Mandra Bhom Rly. Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	37
Sara-Sirajganj Rly. rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	25½
Sind Light Rys.	June-Dec.	..	150
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug.	6%	590
Upper Sind Light Rly. ..	..	4%	118

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year.
Allcock Ashdown Co...	Oct.-May	Nil	150
All India U.I. Co., Ltd. Rs. 20 ..	August	Nil	10
Bamankua ..	..	..	..
Backbay Bath ..	..	..	..
Badhan Pile ..	..	2	92
Baroda Tram Co., ..	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	45
Bo. Burma T. Corpr. ..	..	15	905
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ltd.,	P. Feb.-Aug. O.	6% 5%	175 224
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	H. yearly	20	..
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	30	930
Bo. Land and Building ..	..	5	400
Bombay S.N. Co., O. ..	Mar.-Sep.	6%	220
Bombay S.N. Co., P. ..	Sep.-Oct.	20%	275
Central I.M. Co., Ltd..	April	30Hyr.	25
City of Bombay Building Co., ..	Dec.-Jan.	2	450
Delhi Flour	Sept.	30	20
Empire of I.L Rs. 50. ..	..	..	140
Indian Cement Rs. 100..	..	..	154
Indian Mercantile In Co. Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	Dec.	30	..
Indian Cotton Co-operative Co.	O. Old 100	June	1¼ 7% 105
	New Issue 75	..	.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Consols 2½ %..	77⅞ plus 9-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25-18 plus 1
Rentes 3 %	87½ plus ⅛
Berlin Cheques on London	20.45½ unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	26½—⅛
Bar Silver Spot2 months hence	26 5-16—⅜
Closing Tone of silver.-Steady with small buyers	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	64½ plus ⅛
Exchange on India 30 d-st (Bank buying Rate) ..	1.3 29-32 plus 1-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3% since 29th ultimo.	
3½% India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	93 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3m-st. ..	1 15-16plus1-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6m-st.	1 15-16 plus ⅛
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2 7-8unchgd
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3 1-8unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9
Interest day to day loans	1 1-8 unchgd
Interest 7 day market loans.. ..	1½ ,,
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £300, 000.	

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs.1.00,00,000

Rs. 1,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta		
Rs. 2,70,000 ,, ,,	to Bombay	4,40,000
Rs. 70,000 ,, ,,	to Madras.	

Tenders on Calcutta and Bombay at 1-4 1-16
(Min. Rate) Received 2% above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.06. Madras 160.7
Telegraphic Transfers

Rs. 27,40,000 were allotted to	Calcutta	Rs.95,60,000
Rs. 44,50,000 ,, ,,	to Bombay	
Rs. 23,70,000 ,, ,,	to Madras.	

Tenders on Calcutta and Bombay at 1-4 3-32
(Min.Rate) Received 2% above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.12
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* Rs 1,39,10,000.
Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 1,20,00,000.
Transfers Bombay Rs. 5,00,000 1-4 5-32
Transfers Calcutta Rs 1,00,000 1-4 5-32

PORTSAID, Feb 4.

P. and O. Medina shipped £ 205, 430 gold for India.

LONDON, Feb 4.

The Bombay Mails of 24th ultimo arrived at Brindisi this morning.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK Feb. 4.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	38,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	40,000
Day's Exports to Continent.. ..	31,000
Futures at New York March.	12-31 plus 5
Futures at New York May. ..	12-06 plus 2

Declined owing to Commission house liquidation and advanced on bull support short and covering.

Spot Cotton at New York	...12-75unchgd,
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12-13-16unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton Quiet	
Futures at New Orleans March. ..	12.53plus 4
Futures at New Orleans May ..	12-57 plus 3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9¾unchgd
Demand Bills	4.85½plus¼
Silver Commercial Bars ..	57⅞—¼

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	12,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp ..	1,000
,, Sales of East Indian.. ..	——
,, Imports..	11,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Good business done—Easier
,, ,, Futures Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market :— Steady with little doing

Mid. Americans	7.05—2
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.50unchgd
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..March	12.24—2
May	12.03—1
New York Official noon call March	12.22—1
May	12.02—2
New Orleans 10 a.m March	12.49unchgd.
May	12.53—1

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
F. M.	6.67—1
M. A.	6.69—1
A. M.	6.66—1
M. J.	6.65—2
J. J.	6.61—2
J. A.	6.57—2
A. S.	6.46—1
S. O.	6.32unchgd
O. N.	6.23 ,,
N. D.	6.19plus1

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb.; Hull nominal unchanged	37½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal easier.	
South American Rozario SantaFe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. no sellers.	
South Australian Feb.-Mar.; sellers	35½—⅜
Victorian Feb.-Mar. sellers	35½—⅜
New South Wales Feb.-Mar. selkers	35½—⅜

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship nominal.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May; Antwerp nominal	53plus ½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May; Dunkirk value firm unchanged	47½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-March; Antwerp nominal quiet unchanged	48½
Linseed Calcutta Feb.-March; quiet Buyers	47—1½d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar.	
Hamburg done quiet	42½—⅜
Bombay Cottonseed Feb.-March; Hull sellers quiet	£5.17.6—2s 6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£66¾plus ⅜
Copper Braziers unchanged	£81
Yellow Metal unchanged	6⅝

FREIGHT.

Coals :— Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominal unchanged	9.9
Arrivals :—"Athamas"	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April August; steady	12.9¾plus ¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal March; unchanged	11.9¾
German Beet-root 88% sellers Feb. unchanged	9.
German Beet-root 88% sellers May	9.5¾plus ½
Steady rather better demand.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India March-July; quiet but unchanged	13.3¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta February value unchanged	11.4½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay February value dull unchanged	11.3
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-March; value unchanged	11.3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Jan.-March; value unchanged	11.4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-March; value unchanged	12.9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Jan.-March; value still nothing doing unchanged	12.10½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Feb.-March; sellers quiet but steady	3.11¼plus ¼

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	35-6
,, ,, Mutton ,,	36-6
General Tone of Tallow Auction Firm.	

SKINS.

Sheep skin sale closed today weak with a poor demand. Sheep skins sold 720,000	
Sheep skins :—	
Madras prime	2 to 3 lower
,, Medium	1 to 2 lower
Bombay good ordinary	½ to 1 lower

BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 5

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	*Rs.*	*From*	*Bank.*
1 box gold.	76,800	London	Mercantile.

EXCHANGE.

The Market opened firm and there was some enquiry for Bank remittance at ruling rates. There are few bills offering at the rates quoted.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready ..	1	4 3-32
D. D. mail	1	4 1-8
T. T. forward, Mar. ..	1	4 1.16
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1	4 3-16
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1	4 9-16
,, ,, forward, May.	1	4 3-16
,, 6 m-s ready ...	1	4 3-8
Francs 3 m-s ready ...		171¼
Marks ,, ,, ...		139¾
60 dys Hongkong ...		147¾
,, ,, Shanghai ...		188½
,, ,, Japan		148

BULLION.

London rates for Bar Silver were 1/8 lower both for Ready and for Delivery in two months, the quotations being 26½ and 26 5/16 respectively. The Local Market opened rather easier but kept fairly steady during the day, with a moderate business doing. Rates for all deliveries close as under.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	23	15	3
Australian bar gold	23	14	9
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready.....	76	13	0
1st Settlement ..	76	10	0
3rd Settlement.....	76	5	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 3rd February 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	37	41,194
B. B. & C. I. Railway	39	46,285

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market opened strong to-day owing to firm advices of Home securities. In the morning the business was done at Rs. 95-13-8, subsequently the rate declined to Rs. 95-12-6, but finally the closing quotation stood at Rs. 94-14-6. A fair amount of business was done to-day. The operators are very cautious as it is very difficult to forcast the future tendency of the Market.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds stod at Rs. 102-8-0 (new issue.)

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a dull but steady appearance to-day, and the amount of business registered was limited.

Colabas improved to Rs. 1,467-8.
Davids stood at Rs. 476-4 and Fazulbhai at Rs. 445.
Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,150 and Standard to Rs. 1,157-8.
Swadeshi dropped to Rs. 1,470.
Petits were quoted at Rs. 1,967-8.
Advance moved up to Rs. 820.
Kohinoors stood steady at Rs. 752-8.
New City of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,025.
Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares declined to Rs. 221.
Tata Iron and Steel shares displayed some activity to-day. Ordinary dropped to Rs. 75. Deferreds were placed at the rates varying from Rs. 132 to 128.
Tata Iron and Steel Preference shares stood quiet at Rs. 158.
Bombay Burma Trading shares were quoted at Rs. 900 x.d.
Tapti Valley Ry. shares improved to Rs. 592-8.
Bank of Baroda shares were in demand at Rs. 60.

COTTON.

A small advance of 2 to 5 points is advised in the American Markets. There is nothing of importance to report and a continuance of small to moderate fluctuations is likely.

The Local Market continues irregular and Good Broach fluctuates almost hourly. Early this morning the rate was Rs. 283. From this it declined to Rs. 281 and recovered to Rs. 282, dropping again to Rs. 281¼. at Colaba the rate varied from Rs. 281 to Rs. 283 and at the close the quotation is Rs. 282½ in an irregular market. There has been little business doing in other descriptions, prices for which do not fluctuate in proportion with Broach. The general tone of the Market is quiet and Fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola March is Rs. 288-9.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Staple Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good	Delivery.
J.G. Bengals	205	200	..		Ready.
M.G. Bengals	208	199	..		Ready.
M.G. Scind-Punjab	204	196	..		Ready.
M.G. Khandesh	218	209	..		Ready.
M.G. Hingughat Wardha ..	265	..	..		Ready.
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	260	..	..		Ready
M.G. Yeotmahl	251	..	..		Ready.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poolcaum	245	..	..		Ready.
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	238	..	..		Ready.
M.G. Amraoti	240	..	..		Ready.
M.G. Broach	285	..	..		Mar. 25th.
do	..	..	282		15-25
M.G. Muttia	214	200	..		Ready.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Strong.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	18,000

Future delivery prices :—

Months.	To-day's price.
F. M.	6.67 ungd.
M. A.	6.69 ,,
A. M.	6.67 plus 1
M. J.	6.66 ,, 1
J. J.	6.62 ,, 1
J. A.	6.58 ,, 1
A. S.	6.47 ,, 1
S. O.	6.33 ,, 1
O. N.	6.24 ,, 2

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is quiet but steady.
Quotations :—

	Rs	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	9	0	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	8	0	,,
White Delhi, May	5	11	6	,,

Linseed :—The Market is steady.
Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p	
Bold Brown, Ready	7	12	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	8	11	3	R. T.

Rapeseed :—The Market is quiet but steady
Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0	,,
Brown Delhi May	8	14	6	R. T

Teelseed :—The Market is quiet.
Quotations —

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....56	0	0	
Mughi 53	0	0	
Black Kutni 44	8	0	

Groundnuts :—The Market is quiet.
Quotations :—

	Rs.	a	p
Bold 47	0	0	
Small 46	0	0	

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet.
Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	7	15	0	B. T.

Poppyseed :—The Market is dull.
Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready 10	2	0	B. T.	

Castorseed :—The Market is steady.
Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras ready . ..	..34	8	0
Guzerat ready . ..	..33	8	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m. :—

Cotton	17,084 Bales
Wheat	4,037 Cwts.
Linseed	3,490 ,,
Rape, Rai, etc.	94 ,,
Gingelyseed.....	12,953 ,,
Poppyseed.....	Nil, ,,
Groundnuts.....	13,070 ,,
Castorseed	3,836 ,,
Rice	3,633 ,,
Myrabollams	5,601 ,,
Cottonseed	34,714 ,,
Mowraseed	65 ,,
Gram	260 ,,
Jowar.....	5,486 ,,
Maize	Nil. ,,
Barley	Nil. ,,

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.—At to-day's meeting the Directors of the Bank of Bengal made no alteration in the bank-rate which remains at 7 per cent. The percentage of cash to liabilities works out at 36.41 as against 39.02 last week and 40.33 the week before.

EXCHANGE.—The Exchange Market is firmer to-day and moderate business is passing. Lower bill rates are available from 19th February in one quarter.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The cash price of Government Paper is quoted at from Rs. 95-10 to Rs. 95-11, the price for small sums being Rs. 95-15.

JUTE AND GUNNY.—Raw Jute values opened at Rs. 77-8 per bale and closed at Rs. 78 with buyers over. Buyers are somewhat shy of following yesterday's advance in the Gunny section and little business is recorded in heavy goods.

A correspondent writing to the "Sind Gazette" from Basra under date of the 24th January states that on the 13th January the Turkish survey party for the Turco-Persian Boundary Delimitation Commission, arrived there from Bagdad by the S.S. Basrah. Their names are,—Chief of the Commission, Aziz Sami Bey Major in Arkan Hars (Council of War), Members,—Captain Abdul Hamid Effendi; Captain Mhmoud Sami Effendi, (telegraphist); Lieutenant Basri Effendi and Lieutenant Umer Kadri Effendi. On the 15th they left for Mohamerah by motor gun boat with six soldiers. The Turkish Minister of War had asked the Vilayet to purchase 80 horses for them but none were purchased.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

COTTON IN 1913.

INCREASING CONSUMPTION IN AMERICA.

STEADY GROWTH OF DEMAND.

The past year has been in many ways an exceedingly perplexing one to the cotton trade, writes Mr. Arthur Richmond Marsh in "The Times." Throughout the year the business in cotton has been hedged about with uncertainties, and there has been hardly a moment when it was possible to prognosticate even the immediate future with any assurance of correctness. It has been a season of contrarities. From the larger point of view of the state of trade and finance in general and its reflected influence upon cotton there has been the fact that, on the one hand, the entire year has been one of extreme financial tension and depression in Europe and America, while, on the other hand, the world's requirements of cotton goods and consequently the consumption of cotton have both exceeded any previous records. Hence traders in cotton have been continually buffeted between the conclusions necessarily drawn from the occurrences in the great financial markets, all pointing to severe contraction of commercial and manufacturing activities, and the conclusions derived from the uninterrupted manufacture and distribution of cotton goods on an unprecedented scale.

Again, there have been sharp changes in the actual or anticipated supply situation. The heavy decline in the production of American cotton from the crop of 1911-1912 (16,100,000 bales) to the crop of 1912-1913, (14,100,000 bales) produced uneasiness throughout the earlier part of 1913 lest the supply should suddenly be found to be unequal to the imperative requirements of the spinners before the maturing of the new crop, despite the very considerable amount carried over from the previous year. During the second half of 1913, the fluctuating prospects of the American crop of 1913-1914, as well as of the East Indian, Egyptian, and Asiatic Russian crops, accentuated this uneasiness.

CONFLICTING ESTIMATES.

The United States Department of Agriculture has made forecast after forecast throughout the season, culminating in its December estimate of lint production (13,677,000 bales), indicating a crop smaller than that of 1912-1913; while the private crop students who rely upon detailed reports from every section of the cotton belt are all in substantial agreement with the Department of Agriculture. On the other hand, the United States Census Bureau reports of the amount of cotton actually ginned indicate a crop of perhaps 1,000,000 bales more than last year's. In a similar way there is sharp divergence of information and opinion as to the production in Egypt, India, and Asiatic Russia. Large excesses over last year's yields have been prognosticated for all these countries, and they have been expected to make good, and more than make good, any deficiency in the United States. But now the trade is puzzled by apparently well-authenticated reports to the effect that Egypt will perhaps produce less cotton this year than last; that Asiatic Russian crop is exceedingly poor in quality, and probably deficient in quantity; and that, owing to the failure of the later monsoon, the East Indian crop will fall far below its earlier promise and will do very well to be 400,000 to 500,000 bales (of 392lb.) larger than last year's—some correspondents in India even asserting that it will hardly come up to last year's crop. And, finally it may be mentioned that unusual September, storms over the western half of the American cotton belt and very early killing frosts over the whole of it have greatly affected the proportions of desirable white cottons, as compared with low grade, tinged, and stained cottons, in the American crop, with the result that the trade is finding great trouble in supplying spinners with the qualities of cotton most needed by them.

THE YEAR'S CONSUMPTION.

Here, then, are great uncertainties about the supply of cotton for the current season, both as to its quantity and as to its quality. Equally great are the uncertainties about the demand—*i.e.*, the requirements of the world's spinners—translated into terms of consumption. It has been said above that the consumption of cotton during the year 1913 exceeded all previous records; and this was the case in spite of the fact that during the last three or four months of the year there was some decline in the rate of consumption in England and in two or three of the countries of Continental Europe. This decline, however, was fully offset by an increase in the rate of consumption in the United States, and probably in Russia, Italy, and Japan. It is now asserted that the long-delayed universal contraction in the world's trade is at last upon us, and that the commerce in cotton and in cotton goods will suffer with the rest. As the year ends, a large majority of persons in the cotton trade undoubtedly hold that it is safe to count upon a contraction in the consumption of cotton during the coming 12 months, unprecedented in the history of cotton except for the season of 1909-1910, when a decrease in the American cotton crop of about 3½ million bales from the previous crop compelled a reduction in the consumption of American cotton of 1½ million bales and heavily cut into the aggregate figure of the world's consumption of cotton of all kinds. It is now suggested by well-known writers about cotton that the general contraction of trade can hardly be expected to be less than 10 per cent., and that the corresponding reduction in the consumption of cotton of all kinds will be something over 2,000,000 bales, of which from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bales will be American cotton.

These forebodings are chronicled as being generally characteristic of the opinions of the cotton trade, at all events on the American side of the Atlantic.

INADEQUATE STATISTICS.

The truth is that, in spite of all the efforts in recent years to arrive at a complete conspectus of the facts about the world's supply of cotton, on the one hand, and its requirements for consumption, on the other, the cotton trade still moves in a cloud of statistical uncertainties. Strange as it may appear, no one to-day really knows how much cotton is produced or how much is consumed everywhere on the globe from year to year. Of the crops of only two countries—the United States and Egypt—can it be said that they are known with any degree of precision. The crop figures for all the other cotton-producing countries contain a large element of pure guesswork, and hence are subject to incalculable variations, comparatively small in all probability for Asiatic Russia, comparatively large for India, and quite beyond measuring for China. It requires hardly more than a cursory examination of any of the published attempts at a summary of the world's cotton crops to become aware of the unsubstantial character of important portions of the information. As an example, there may be taken the statistics given out by United States Census Bureau, which seriously endeavours to obtain the most authoritative figures for all countries. This governmental bureau has recently published the following statement with regard to the world's production and consumption of cotton for the season of 1912-1913.

The world's estimated production of commercial cotton from the crop grown in 1912 is 21,457,000 bales of 500lb. net, distributed as follows:—United States, 13,696,000 bales; India (not including 360,000 estimated as used outside of mills), 3,158,000; Egypt, 1,523,000; China, 1,074,000; Russia, 950,000; Brazil, 320,000; and all other countries, 736,000. The estimated consumption for the year ended August 31, 1913, is 21,392,000 bales of 500lb. net. Except for the United States, cotton included in this amount refers almost exclusively to that used in spinning and does not include all cotton used in the manufacture of felts, hats, &c. The estimated number of active consuming spindles during that year is 143,398,000.

According to this statement, as the average member of the cotton trade would interpret it, the falling off of 2,000,000 bales in the American production for 1912-1913, as compared with 1911-1912, did not prevent the world's production from slightly exceeding the world's consumption (*i.e.*, by 65,000 bales of 500lb. net).

INSUFFICIENT PRODUCTION.

If we turn to the available statistics of the world's visible supply of cotton at the end of the crop season of 1912-1913, (*i.e.*, on August 31, 1913), and of the stocks of cotton the possession of spinners on August 31, 1913, and then compare these with the figures for the end of the previous crop season (*i.e.*, August 31, 1912), we find at once that the consumption of cotton of all growths during 1912-1913, must have exceeded the production by at least 439,000 bales (running bales, not reduced to theoretical uniform bales of 500lb., net); for general statistics of the great cotton exchanges show a decline in the visible supply of all kinds of cotton, between the beginning and the end of the season of 1912-1913, of over 100,000 bales (the New York Cotton Exchange makes the figure 110,372); while the not quite complete statistics of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations make the stocks of cotton held by the world's spinners on August 31, 1913, smaller by 328,769 bales than on August 31, 1912.

As regards cotton of American growth the excess of consumption over production is even more marked; for during the season 1912-1913, the visible supply of American cotton declined 301,000 bales and spinners' stocks declined 421,000 bales, a total decrease in the supply of American cotton of 722,000 bales. Were the Federation's statistics complete, covering all the subsidiary uses of cotton above referred to, it is certain that the decrease in the supply, both of American cotton and of all kinds of cotton, during 1912-1913, would be found to have been materially greater than is shown by the figures here given. There can be no doubt that the total consumption of American cotton (including linters) during 1912-1913, was well over 14,900,000 bales, and possibly over 15,000,000; while the commercial crop according to the New York Cotton Exchange statistics, was 14,103,757 bales.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

When we come, however, to the consumption of cotton other than American, we find ourselves at once largely in the field of conjecture. To begin with, any figure, whether of production or of consumption, which may be given for cotton of Chinese growth is the merest guess. The United States Census Bureau, in the statement quoted above, puts the Chinese production at 1,074,000 bales of 500lb. net weight. It gives no estimate of the consumption of Chinese cotton. In fact, nobody knows what this is, for far the great part of it is domestic and only a small portion of this in mills. Japan imports a few hundred thousand bales of Chinese cotton, the United States a few thousand, and a trivial quantity goes to Europe. But exact and dependable figures are altogether lacking, except for the imports of Chinese cotton into the United States, only recently available by the United States Census Bureau. For India we are on somewhat surer ground though the regular discrepancy between the Indian Government's estimates and statistics and the crops indicated by the exports from Indian ports, *plus* the somewhat uncertain estimated consumption in mills in India and the totally unknown native local consumption, reduces to a farce any attempt to produce trustworthy statistics. As regards Russia, the situation is similar, though the comparative smallness of the production in Asiatic Russia makes the possible margin of error smaller than in the case of India. Finally, any attempt to arrive at the aggregate contribution to the world's cotton supply of the smaller producing countries—like Mexico, Peru, Brazil, Italy, Greece, Asiatic Turkey, Japan, Korea, and the various English and German Colonies in Africa—is impossible owing to lack of information.

Undoubtedly the cotton trade could proceed in a more assured and calculable way if they were in possession of comprehensive and trustworthy data in regard to the world's production and consumption of cotton.

SOME IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS.

Some rudimentary facts may now be regarded as fairly established. The first of these is that there is not the slightest evidence that the development of cotton production in other parts of the world is in any degree affecting the relative importance of American cotton. The growth of the demand is still fully sufficient to take care of any probable increase of the American crops. A second fact is that the "marginal cost of production" of American cotton must now be put at approximately 11 cents per lb., delivered at the American ports, or 6d. in Liverpool. Even his price will induce the planting of barely sufficient acreage to give, with normal weather conditions, a production about equal to the requirements of spinners. Fluctuations of price, due to abnormal weather conditions, will be upwards from this price level; and only at fairly wide intervals will American crops prove large enough to bring the price below this level. Again, it is an economic mistake to suppose that the consumption of cotton will fluctuate with the ups and downs of the great industries, like those of iron, steel, and copper.

It is true, of course, that changing financial conditions in this or that part of the world have their temporary effects upon the manufacturing and distributive operations in connexion with cotton and cotton goods. Periods of eager activity are succeeded by periods of hesitancy and apparent dullness. But there is only one thing that can really curtail the consumpion of cotton for so long a period as a year, and that is the non-existence of the cotton to be consumed. Panics cannot do it; industrial depression cannot do it. Hence it is safe to say that the current prognostications of an approaching contraction of the cotton industry to the extent of 10 per cent. corresponding with the prophesied general contraction of the world's industry and commerce to the same extent, have no foundation in the experience of the past, whether near or distant.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Death is reported of Babu Umesh Chundra Banerjee the oldest attorney of the Calcutta High Court.

It is stated that it will not be convenient for Mr. Surendranath Banerjea to proceed to England with the Congress deputation this summer.

The death occurred on Wednesday evening at the Madras General Hospital, of Lieutenant N. M. Jenkins R. A., Adjutant, Madras Artillery Volunteers.

Mr. Williams, the billiard professional, played Mr. Clascott at the Rangoon Gymkhana on Wednesday night conceding him 600 in a game of 1,000. The opponent was run out at his score of 725.

The "Cawnpore Gazette" says that the G. I. P. Railway is building a military train which would be bullet-proof. Every carriage of this train will be entirely of iron and will be fitted with guns and will accommodate twenty-five soldiers.

The Gavernment of India has sanctioned the formation of a reserve company of electrical engineers in the Rangaon Port Defence Volunteers, the strength of which will not exceed forty-four including commissioned officers and men.

The Financial Commissioners of the Punjab have accepted a proposal to make available a block of 50,000 acres on the Lower Bari Doab Canal for sugar-cane cultivation to supply material for one large or several small sugar factories.

His Honor Sir James Meston accompanied by Lady Meston and staff, left Lucknow on Tuesday for Benares where he will stay till the 6th instant. Other places included in His Honour's tour are Fyzabad, Sitapur, Aligarh and Meerut. His Honour will return to Allahabad on the 26th February.

Mr. W. P. Carr, Deputy Superintendent, Telegraphs, who held charge of the Simla Telegraph Office for the last four years, is transferred to Nagpur as Assistant Traffic Manager. During his term of office at Simla he made himself popular with every one. An address by the Telegraph Staff was presented to him prior to his departure to which he replied feelingly.

The starting by Messrs. Andrew Weir and Co., is announced of a regular monthly passenger steamer service between Calcutta and South Africa. Two six-thousand ton steamers, the Gujarat and the Surat, have arrived at Calcutta to commence the service which begins on March 10th. The ports of call *en route* will be Colombo, Baira and Cape Town.

A Punjabi, Dr. Hari Chand, has come out successful at the Indian Medical Service examination held last week in London. Dr. Hari Chand passed his L. M. S. examination from the Lahore Medical College after a brilliant career having won several prizes and medals. He has been in England only 8 months during which period he has passed the M. R. C. S and the I.M.S., examinations.

Under orders from the Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, the Peshawar Police searched the office of the "Afghan" newspaper, and took possession of all the copies of its issue of the 5th December, 1913, which issue has been declared forfeited to His Majesty, wherever found. That issue reproduced one of the three articles in the "Zamindar" for which the latter's security and press have been forfeited.

On the 20th January the S.S. Burhanieh brought in from Baghdad the Persian Survey party for the Delimitation Commission. Their names are,—Mansour-el-Saltanat Saleh Muzaffar Khan Doctor; Said-el-Mulk Engineer; Mirza Abdul Eizzak Khan; Jalil-el-Mulk; Mirza Ali Azghar Khan and Captain Ali Aga Khan. They are accompanied by 40 cavalrymen and six cavasses. On the 24th January they were all to leave for Mahamerah.

The activities of the C. I. D. are very much in evidence in holy places like Hardwar, Rishikesh, etc., writes a correspondent to a Calcuta contemporary. Any Bengalee Punjabee or Maharatta, as he enters any of the above mentioned towns, is surrounded by a number of these officers and showers of questions are poured on him as to his name, father's name, nationality, residence etc. Even 'Sadhus' are not spared. The C. I. D. officers in guise of 'Sadhus' were also found wandering about these places.

To meet Her Excellency Lady Carmichael, Mrs. A. Chaudhuri gave an evening party at her residence, Old Ballygunge, Calcutta, on Saturday evening on the occasion of the Sarasvati Puja. Among the large gathering were the Maharaja of Nattore, the Raja of Dighapatia, the Raja of Santosh, Dr. Rash Behary Ghose, Mr. Justice Beachcroft and Mrs. Beachcroft, Mr. Justice D. Chatterjee, Dr. Thronhill, the Raja of Mymensingh, the Maharaja of Burdwan, Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, Mr. J. N. Tagore, Mr. and Mrs. Caspersz, Mr. Duval, Mr. Percy Brown and others.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Y. M. C. A., Address by Rev. W. Mallis, 6-30 p.m.

English Mail Steamer, Caledonia due, 5 a.m.

Bombay Development Commission, meeting at the Secretariat, 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 7.

B. V. R. Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz concludes

B. V. A. Camp opens.

Bombay Races, Eighth Extra Meeting, Mahaluxmi Race-course.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

Bombay Y. M. C. A., Address by Rev. W. Mallis, 6-30 p.m.

Bible Class for the Study of Prophecy, the New Hall, 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, February 8.

Bombay Hunt, Wankula.

MONDAY, February 9.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Fancy Dress Ball.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe, 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

The Gaiety "La Scala" theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Feb. 5.

40 Arms Issue of.—Members of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements from Headquarters as early as possible between the hours of 9-0 a.m. and 4-0 p.m. week days only.

Arms and Accoutrements cannot be issued at Headquarters after 12 noon on 5th instant.

43 Defence Light Manning.—The E. E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. sharp on Saturday the 7th instant and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning for Night Firing.

45 Annual Camp.—The Annual Camp will be held at Colaba from Saturday 7th to Sunday 15th instant; both days inclusive.

Parade at Colaba Station at 7-5 p.m. on Saturday 7th instant and March to Colaba. Cyclists may proceed direct.

Dress:—Drill Order Khaki and Helmets. Rifles (with Slings) and Sidearms. Members should send their Beddings to Headquarter b y10-0 a.m. on Saturday 7th instant, so that arrangements can be made for Transport to Colaba. All Kits should be distinctly marked with Owner's Name and Company. All Rifles should have the Owner's Name plainly written and pasted on the Butt.

46 General Meeting.—There will be a General Meeting of No. 2 Company on Saturday 7th inst. on arrival in Camp. All Members are requested to attend.

51 Practice.—Sunday 6th instant; Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will carry out Instructional Practice from Colaba North Battery.

Each Company will fire a series of 12 Rounds.

Parade at Colaba North Battery at 10-0 a.m. sharp.

Dress:—Khaki and Helmets.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R.A.

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

THEFT OF WATCH AND CURRENCY NOTES.

Mr. E. P. Rowden residing at Colaba Road reports the theft of currency notes, cash, a watch and other articles valued at Rs. 447 from his dressing table in his room.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Dr. J. J. Mody, P.H.D., J. P., will deliver a lecture at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday, the 11th February, at 6 p.m. Subject:—"Some Tibetan Customs and A Few Thoughts Suggested by Them." Prof. O. V. Muller will preside.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.

Mr. P. H. Wellman, residing at Sassoon House, Fort, reports that on Wednesday afternoon he left his bicycle valued at Rs. 150 near the entrance of his house and went inside. On coming out after an hour he found it was missing.

BAND AT BYCULLA.

By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rly. Vols., will play at the G. I. P. Rly. Byculla Mechanics Institute Garden, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, this evening, commencing 6 p.m.

THE IDEAL SEMINARY.

The Fourth Annual Gathering and Prize Distribution of the Ideal Seminary will be held on Sunday, the 8th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Municipal Gamdevi Boys' School, Mrs. E. C. Getsinger (Washington, U. S. A.) has kindly consented to preside and deliver an address on "Service as an Act of Worship."

CENSORSHIP OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

A Public Debate will take place at the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association Student Branch, Lamington Road, Girgaum, this evening at 9 p.m., when Professor P. A. Wadia will move:—"That it is desirable to institute a strict censorship on Public Entertainments in Bombay." Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan will take the chair.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

The Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India has appointed on the Commission the following officers as Assistant Commissioners to represent the departments specified against their names vice Mr. H. O. Quin, I.C.S., Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari:—

Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S. (Salt).

Mr. S. D. Smith (Excise).

CITY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday six attacks and two deaths from small-pox and one attack from plague were reported in Bombay City, there was no case of cholera reported during the same period. The total mortality from all causes was 117, as compared with 84 of the corresponding period of last year and 109 of the year before. Out of a total of 1,991 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Wednesday last, 80 were found to be plague-infected, 31 of this latter kind being found at Mandvi and 10 at Chukla.

HEALTH DURING THE WEEK.

The statistics of mortality in the City of Bombay during the past week show a further rise in the death-rate than was recorded in the week previous. There were no less than 713 deaths as compared with 672 in the preceding week. This high mortality works at 37.85 per thousand of the population of the City and is greater than the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years, 1909 to 1913, which latter amounted to 37.45. The main contributory causes of this regrettable condition of the City's health appear to be three namely, fevers, diarrhœa and pthisis and other diseases of the respiratory system. Fevers accounted for 76 cases—an increase of 6 over the previous week's figures, while diarrhœa took away no less than 70. Dysentery also proved fatal in 17 cases. The toll from pthisis and cognate diseases amounted to 240, which is more than a third of the total mortality from all causes. Plague, as is to be expected at this season is slowly raising its head and accounted for 19 cases, an increase of two over the previous week's figures. One relieving feature of the week's health was the satisfactory increase in the birth-rate. There were 443 births during the week, while the mean of the corresponding weeks in the previous five years came to only 409.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE.

HUSBAND'S ALLEGED CRUELTY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, presented an application on behalf of Mrs. Lucile Donaldson Abbott, in which the latter claimed maintenance from her husband Mr. Reginald George Abbott, Manager of L'Union Fire Insurance Company.

The complainant Mrs. Abbott, in her information, stated that she was married to Mr. Abbott on March 25, 1912 at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay. At that time she was an American citizen and came down to Bombay at Mr. Abbott's request to marry him, and was married on the very day of her arrival as she had no friends here. She alleged that from the time of her marriage her husband was treating her with great harshness and cruelty on the alleged ground that she had led him to expect her father would give him an allowance sufficient to maintain her independently of him. Within a month of the marriage he informed her that he could not support her and told her to leave him. She then left for New York and there worked in a shop for fourteen months. During this time her husband sent her only £40, which was sent in reply to a telegram sent on her behalf stating she was dangerously ill, although, as she was informed, his income was £1,000 a year. When she had partially recovered from her illness, she returned to her husband, borrowing money for her passage. She met him in Paris in April 1913, and shortly afterwards discovered from some letters that he was on terms of intimacy with a Mabel Brown, a young professional dancer, who was living in a suburb in London. A quarrel ensued which had been maintained ever since, Mr. Abbott asserting his right to have such friends as he liked and to maintain what correspondence and with whom he chose.

The complainant further alleged that she had been violently assaulted on various occasions and that she had been refused sufficient money for her clothes and other necessaries of life. At the Taj Mahal Hotel when suspecting she had taken and locked up in her bag a large photo of Miss Brown, he violently assaulted her in order to extract the key of the bag from her stocking in which she had concealed it. Being in a delicate state of health she suffered severe pain and was obliged to leave him the next day. He therefore put a notice in the newspapers that she had left his protection and that he would not be responsible for her debts. She had had in consequence the greatest difficulty in living. She was obliged to file a suit in the High Court for a judicial separation and alimony. On the day her petition for an interim alimony came on for hearing a conference took place between the lawyers on both sides and on the advice of her solicitor she offered to return to her husband, and although he was strongly advised by the Advocate General who acted on his behalf, he refused to receive her, but he agreed to certain terms of a deed of separation, whereby he was to pay her expenses and make her an allowance and she was to withdraw her suit. The deed was drafted by her solicitor, and was sent to her husband's solicitors on January 28, but the latter saying that they had no instructions delayed the matter and only a few days ago returned the draft with a number of alterations to her prejudice, some in direct contravesation to the terms agreed and others of a very insulting nature which she was advised not to accept. Meanwhile not having paid her boarding expenses she could not stay any longer where she had taken up her temporary lodging with a lady. So on the 2nd instant she returned to her husband, with a bag containing her toilet necessaries. She went to her husband's room and was waiting for him, when the manager of the Hotel came and told her that he could not let her stay there without the consent of her husband. She therefore went to her solicitor and while she was away her husband went to his room and though his solicitor and her solicitor and she waited frr him till past nine at night he did not return. She was now penniless. Owing to her condition, her position had become unbearful and the suffering and anxiety entailed by her husband's treatment of her had reduced her to a bad state of health. She was a stranger in Bombay and had no friends here or nearer than America to whom she could appeal. She was now living on the charity of a lady.

In reply to his Worship, Mr. Payne said that the complainant was entitled to maintenance pending the execution of the deed.

His Worship ordered a summons to issue, which was made returnable to-day.

WHEN THIEVES FALL OUT.

A DODGE THAT FAILED.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Khan Saheb Mahomed Hussein Taki of the C. I. D. charged Tassadukh Hoosein, Mahomed Hoosein and Chiranjit Bhanidas before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad with burglary and theft of ornaments worth Rs. 2,513, the property of one Gulamhoosein Parpaia. Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended the third accused.

The evidence led to show that the third accused had been frequently employed by the Police to act as an informer for them. The third accused approached the complainant and represented to him that he was a goldsmith and offered himself to make some jewellery for his son's forthcoming marriage.

The complainant consented to give him an order and took him to his residence at Dongri where he showed him several ornaments which he wanted the accused to repair. The accused thus learnt where the complainant kept his valuables and conspired with the other two accused to break into the complainant's house and commit robbery. The third accused having learnt that the complainant was to go to a caste dinner on the 12th ultimo, that day was settled for the carrying out of their plans. The third accused in the meantime had informed the Police that two persons were conspiring to commit a burglary. The Police deputed a sepoy to go with the third accused and watch the thieves. The third accused however contrived to give a slip to the sepoy and joined his confederates who succeeded in looting the complainant's house. The booty was equally divided between the three. On receiving his share, the third accused went to the Police and informed them that a burglary had been committed at the complainant's house by the first two accused. The latter were accordingly arrested. Seeing that he had been betrayed by the third accused, the first accused turned tables and made a clean breast of everything, disclosing the fact that the third accused had been a participant in the offence and received his share of the booty. The third accused was searched, and a third of the missing property was found on him. Investigations in this case led to the disclosure of another burglary at the house of one Nazerally Naoroji in which the three same accused proved to be the culprits.

His Worship found all the three men guilty and sentenced them to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment each on both charges.

POLICE SEPOY ASSAULTED BY CARTMEN.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Inspector De Burgh charged Sadoo Tukaram, Mahadoo Tukaram and Bikia Dullab, three Hindoo cartmen, with assaulting Govind Jiji, a police sepoy, in the discharge of his duties.

The evidence showed that Govind, the sepoy, was ordered to go to Ambewadi at Mazagon to institute further enquiries in connection with a dhatura poisoning case.

It appears that one of the accused in that case had made a statement disclosing the fact that these three accused were also implicated in the dhatura poisoning case, and so Govind was deputed to go along with him and make enquiries. They went to the house of the accused where Govind asked the men to accompany him to the Police Station and make their statements. The accused however professed to know nothing about that case and abused the police sepoy for trying to bring their names into the case. The first accused then, is alleged to have assaulted the sepoy and held him round the waist whilst the two other accused kicked and thrashed him, and then ran away.

The sepoy had a black eye and bruises on his back. The first accused pleaded guilty but the other two accused denied the assault and said they tried to separate the men.

His Worship disbelieved the defence and convicted all three. The first accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and the two others to pay fines of Rs. 40 each or to undergo 21 days' rigorous imprisonment each.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.

At the Mazagon Polic Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Fitzgerald charged Sitaram Sakaram, a Hindu with house-breaking by night and theft of a necklace worth Rs. 30 the property of one Kashibai.

The complainant is a married woman and resides at Agar Bazaar, Mahim. On the night of the 2nd instant she bolted the door of her room and retired to sleep as usual. At about 1 a.m. the accused entered her room, by effecting an entrance through a back window, and removed a necklace from her person. The complainant awoke in a fright and shouted for help, when Ganpat Bhicajee, one of her neighbours ran to her assistance. The accused was arrested with the necklace in his possession.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

GOKAK TOWN AND STATION.

It is notified in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" that the provisions of the Bombay Act VI of 1863 (an Act for the regulation of public conveyances in the town, suburbs, and harbour of Bombay), as amended by Act V of 1887, are extended to the roads between the Gokak Road Railway Station and Gokak town and between the Hukeri Road Railway Station and Gokak town in the Gokak taluka of the Belgaum district, with effect from 15th day of March 1914..

As at present arranged His Excellency the Governor of Bengal accompanied by Lady Carmichael, Mr. Gourlay, Major Bateman and other members of the Staff, will leave Calcutta next Friday night for Dacca which will be reached on the following morning, when the arrival will be public.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

BOMBAY EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING

HANDICAPS.

(To be run on Saturday Feb. 7.)

THE FEBRUARY PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Kempion 10-5, Mayfowl 9-8, Dalmatia 9-4, Wayward and Wild 7-12, Forfeit 7-8, Smirk 7-1, Bachelor's Knot 6-12, Flying Fish 6-0, North 6-0, Lady R. 6-0.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5 lbs.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Kempion 10-7, Dalmatia 9-6, Keerit 8-13, Hoppner 8-4, Forfeit 7-11, Bachelor's Knot 7-1, Tartania 7-0, Starborn 6-0, Impecunious 6-0, Sly Kiss, 6-0 Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 5 lbs.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Mexico 9-13, Soomsan 9-5, Harry Johnson 9-1, British King 8-9, Bhatty Chief 8-5, Ajmer 8-4, Noor-ul-malik 8-2, Grey Ghost II 8-0, Mysore 7-13, Good Gold 7-11, Last Chance 7-11, Kokab 7-11, Guinea Merchant 7-9 Rashad 7-9 Yunji Dunya 7-8, Golden Ducat 7-8, Welcome 7-7, Seaman 7-7, Rashid Pasha, 7-3.

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 5 lbs.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Sweden 9-10, Ream 9-0, British King 8-13, Solar Star 8-13, Burg 8-12, Tenebreuse 8-9, Lord Roseberry 8-8, Moonspot 8-5, Gafal 8-3, Fado 8-2, Mat-hat-Baig 8-2, Castaway 8-0, Grey Ghost II 7-13, Dilkush 7-12, Maidania 7-8, Ben Hur 7-7.

DIVISION I.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Old China 9-4, Small Diamond 8-11, Aden 8-11, Ata Allah 8-11, Alwar 8-10, Mutar 8-8, Mulberry 8-7, Grequa 8-6, Longboat 8-5, Hurbia 8-5, Dhaidan 8-4, Turkish General 8-3, Lot 8-3, Saidan 8-1, Agent 8-1, Safi 8-0, Red Wood 8-0, American Spot 8-0.

DIVISION II.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Jawan 9-4, Malayeb 9-3, Flying Bird 9-3, President 9-2, Lucifer 9-1, Saood 9-1, Young Mooreed 8-12, Mars 8-12, Bezar Reg 8-11, Good Evening 8-11, Jack London 8-10, Little King 8-9, Miss Nagashi 8-7, Dharemsee 8-5, Bahrain Girl 8-1, Aflatoon 7-13, Beethoven 7-11, Royalist 7-10.

DIVISION I.

THE WELLESLEY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Ace of Hearts 9-10, Saidan 9-7, Buttercup 9-6, Hercules 8-12, Progress 8-9, Kaiser 8-7, Maurice 8-4, Mishari 8-4, Khunder 8-3, Kimoor 8-3, Abundance 8-3, Arren 8-3, Decoration 8-3, Fareed Beg 8-1, Vulture 8-1, Conspirator 8-0, Falesh Khan 7-13, Lotus 7-12, Rudas 7-12, Good Star 7-12, Afreen 7-11, Ambassador 7-10, Jemadar 7-10, Vudhia 7-10, Present 7-9, Pepul 7-9, Oosman Pasha 7-9, Crisis 7-9, Guldasta 7-7.

DIVISION II.

THE WELLESLY PLATE.—

Balkan Prince 9-0, Engine 9-0, Bismarck 8-13, Jingle 8-13, Antonio 8-13, Vindication 8-13, Baltic 8-10, Quality 8-10, Sayaar 8-10, Meteor 8-10, Sir Tabib 8-10 Nayel Pasha 8-8, Crescent 8-7, Red Flag 8-7, Puma 8-7, Columbus 8-7, Black Sea 8-7, English Spot 8-7, Battle 8-7, Sherali 8-7, Bin Rashid 8-4, Emigrant 8-4, Hongkong 8-4, Rejhallah 8-0, Sayel 7-13, Durban 7-12, Monitor 7-12, Economy 7-12.

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following horses were left in after declaration of forfeit at 4 p.m. on Thursday, Feb. 5.

THE FEBRUARY PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Kempion 10-5, Mayfowl 9-8, Dalmatia 9-4, Wayward and Wild 7-12, Forfeit 7-8, Smirk 7-1, Bachelor's Knot 6-12, Flying Fish 6-0, North 6-0.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Kempion 10-7, Dalmatia 9-6, Keerit 8-13, Bachelor's Knot 7-1, Tartania 7-0, Impecunious 6-0, Sly Kiss 6-0.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Mexico 9-13, Soomsam 9-5, Harry Johnson 9-1 British King 8-9, Bhatty Chief 8-5, Ajmer 8-4, Noor-ul-malik 8-2, Good Gold 7-11, Last Chance 7-11, Kokab 7-11, Guinea Merchant 7-9, Rashad 7-9, Golden Ducat 7-8, Welcome 7-7, Seaman 7-7, Rashid Pasha 7-3.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Sweden 9-10, Ream 9-0, British King 8-13, Solar Star 8-13, Burg 8-12, Lord Roseberry 8-8, Moonspot 8-5, Fado 8-2, Mat-hat-Baig 8-2, Castaway 8-0, Grey Ghost II 7-13, Dilkush 7-12, Maidania 7-8, Ben Hur 7-7.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

DIVISION I.

Old China 9-4, Small Diamond 8-11, Aden 8-11, Ata Allah 8-11, Alwar 8-10, Mutar 8-8, Mubbery, 8-7, Grequa 8-6, Longboat 8-5, Hurbia 8-5, Dhaidan 8-4, Turkish General 8-3, Lot 8-3, Safi 8-0, Red Wood 8-0, American Spot 8-0.

DIVISION II.

Malayeb 9-3, Flying Bird 9-3, President 9-2, Lucifer 9-1, Saood 9-1, Mars 8-12, Jack London 8-10, Little King 8-9, Miss Nagashi 8-7, Dharemsee 8-5, Bahrain Girl 8-1, Aflatoon 7-13 Beethoven 7-11, Royalist 7-10.

THE WELLESLEY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

DIVISION I.

Ace of Hearts 9-10, Progress 8-9, Kaiser 8-7, Maurice 8-4, Thunder, 8-3, Arrem 8-3, Vulture 8-1, Conspirator 8-0, Faleh Khan 7-13, Lotus 7-12, Good Star 7-12, Ambassador 7-10, Jemadar 7-10, Present 7-9, Pepul 7-9, Crisis 7-9, Guldasta 7-7.

DIVISION II.

Engine 9-0, Jingle 8-13, Antonio 8-13, Vindication 8-13, Baltic 8-10, Sayaar 8-10, Nayel Pasha 8-8, Red Flag 8-7, Puma 8-7, Columbus 8-7, Black Sea 8-7, English Spot 8-7, Battle 8-7, Sherali 8-7, Bin Rashid 8-4, Hongkong 8-4, Rejhallah 8-0, Sayel 7-13, Durban 7-12, Monitor 7-12, Economy 7-12.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

The first game in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana Annual Lawn Tennis Tournament took place yesterady evening, when a start was made with the Ladies' Doubles Handicap. This was a really excellent game with some admirable play on both sides, Mrs. Nelson and Miss Greenside being too good for the 15 start they received in each game from Mrs. Portlock and Miss Ginn.

Most of the play was on the back lines, where both the winning pair were very good with powerful driving. Mrs. Wilson has some very telling strokes, and Miss Greenside, a left hander, has an useful over-hand service as well as doing good work near the net. Mrs. Portlock's play is well enough known, showing a liking for the back line and placing cleverly on occasion. Miss Ginn has also by now made a name for herself and showed admirable judgment at the net as well as in outside play.

In both the first sets it was a toss-up, they being four-all, when Mrs. Nelson and her sister ran out. The second went to Mrs. Portlock and her sister, but they went all to pieces in the third. Four games went against them straight off, then Mrs. Portlock won her service. This was all, however, as they lost the next two, the last being long drawn out with Miss Ginn serving. The winners have a good handicap, but the class of lady player is very high this year.

Following is the score:—

Mrs. Nelson and Miss Greenside, plus 15, beat Mrs. Portlock and Miss Ginn, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1.

BOMBAY HUNT.

ANOTHER GOOD MORNING'S SPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

A small field of under 40 turned out to meet the master at Santa Cruz. Three ladies were out, and General Gorringe was enjoying a morning's relaxation.

Moving off from the Jackal Club flats as soon as it was sufficiently light, Mr. Ash took the pack off to Sahar to draw.

On the way the hounds owned to a line at the Cross Roads and followed it mute along the road to Irla, subsequently turning off to Sahar Hill. The scent however was but faint, and the pack were unable to follow it beyond the middle of the melon ground, where they were whipped off, and again headed for Sahar.

Upon drawing the covers beyond the village a stout jack was discovered which broke towards the backwater, at a good pace, hounds following in fine fettle, and full of melody. Reaching the Bapnullah, after some excellent going, hounds were quickly over, but the field held up for a while selecting a crossing, none of which were specially inviting. On getting across the pack were well away over the Andheri Road, parallel to which the jack led them until the backwater was reached. Here the first check occurred, as the jack not relishing a long swim, turned towards the bridge, and found a better crossing further down. Taking a turn to the left again he made for Marole, but an inviting crossing over the pipe, lured him over the Vihar Road into the stony hill beyond, where he did his best to baffle the pack by dodging among the rocks. It was, however, of no avail, for he was forced down into the Powai Valley, but instead of making for the hills, set his course along it, and had reached the aloe plantation over the Powai Lake, before hounds caught him up, and killed.

The past five weeks have seen a series of splendid runs, and the pack have been hunting with the greatest vigour and determination. They are all very fit, as can be seen by the fact that there are no stragglers and after a check they are all quickly together again on the scent.

The meet on Sunday will be at Wakola.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Thursday 5th February.

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Savanur, vice Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S.

Mr. G. F. S. Collins, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri.

Mr. Govind Krishna Kale to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Satara.

Mr. F. J. Varley, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Larkana.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., on relief to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Larkana.

The services of Major J. W. H. Lyon, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the date on which he reports his return to duty from leave ex India.

The resignation of Mr. G. C. Plinston of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate Bombay, has been accepted by His Excellency th Governor in Council.

Vice Mr. G. S. Wilson proceeding on leave; Mr. R. L. McCulloch to be Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police; Mr. D. MacDonald to act as District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh; Mr. A. S. Holland, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana.

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Dharwar vice Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S.

Rao Saheb G. R. Kalyanpurkar, District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from 16th January 1914.

Mr. Vinayak Bhaskar Sakhalkar to be District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri.

Mr. Prabhakar Chandavarkar is appointed a Probationer in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the 20th January 1914, and is posted to Bombay.

Mr. J. E. P. Curry, Deputy Shipping Master, Bombay, to act as Shipping Master, Bombay.

Mr. H. Hodgkinson to act as Deputy Shipping Master, Bombay.

The Rev. J. H. Wilson, Chaplain of Byculla, is granted three months' privilege leave in combination with three months' leave on urgent private affairs with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Rev. R. C. V. Hodge, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, to be Chaplain of Byculla as a temporary measures.

Mr. Percy Anstey has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be Principal of he College of Commerce, Bombay.

Captain D. D. Kamat, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Aden.

Major A. F. W. King, F.R.C.S. (E.), I.M.S., to act as Presidency Surgeon, First District. Physician on the staff of St. George's Hospital, Marine Surgeon and in medical charge of the Elphinstone College.

Colonel R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., I.M.S., whose services are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay to be Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay vice Surgeon-General H. W. Stevenson, C.S.I., retired.

Major W. D. A. Keys, M.D., I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri.

Major L. P. Stephen, M.B., I.M.S., to do duty as Civil Surgeon, Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, and Superintendent, Medical School, Hyderabad.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

VACCINATION IN HYDERABAD (SIDN)

A Bombay Government Notification, dated 4th February 1914, states that the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the portion of the Bombay District Vaccination Act of 1892 not now in force within the local limits of the Hyderabad Municipality shall come into force within the said area with effect from the 4th instant.

PILGRIMS AND VACCINATION.

The following Resolution on the Report by the Protector of Pilgrims upon vaccination carried out among pilgrims for the Hedjaz during the outgoing season of 1913, is published:—

There was again an increase during the outgoing pilgrim season of 1913 in the number of pilgrims vaccinated in Bombay prior to their departure for the Hedjaz, the number being 11,198 out of a total number of 15,319 pilgrims as against 10,587 out of 15,464 pilgrims in the preceding year. No case of small-pox has so far been reported among the returning pilgrims. These results are very satisfactory and are mainly due to the persistent efforts made by the Pilgrim Department to induce the pilgrims to submit themselves to vaccination before departure. The acknowledgments of Government are due to the Pilgrim Department and the non-official gentlemen who gave their assistance and to the municipal officers for their co-operation with the Pilgrim Department.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETINGS.

RULES FOR THE ASKING OF QUESTIONS.

It is notified in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette," that in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to amend the *Rules for the asking of Questions* at meetings of the Legislative Council, published in Government Notification in the Legal Department, No. 934, dated the 22nd December 1909, as follows, namely:—

In rule 5, for the word "ten" in each of the two places where it occurs the word "fifteen" shall be substituted.

After rule 6, the following new rule shall be inserted, namely:—

6-A. Every question of which notice has been given in accordance with rule 6 shall be examined by the Secretary, and, if it is not in accordance with rules 4 and 5, it shall, subject to the orders of the President, either be amended by the Secretary or be returned by him to the member concerned for the purpose of amendment.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The plague mortality in the various districts and Native States and Sea Ports in the Bombay Presidency during the month of November 1913 was as follows:—

British Districts.—Surat 28; Thana 22; East Khandesh 49; Poona 623; Satara 703; Sholapur 14; Ahmednagar 10; Belgaum 466; Dharwar 1,445; Bijapur 806; Kanara 2; and Kolaba 52. Total for the British Districts 4,220.

Native States.—Rewa Kantha Agency *nil*; Surat Agency 1; Bijapur Agency 3; Kolhapur 242; and Southern Maratha Country States 638. Total of Native States 884. Grand total 5,104.

Sea Ports.—Karachi 61; Surat *nil*; Bulsar 2; and Bombay 21. Total 84.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 31st January 1914:—

Bombay City 19, Karachi Town and Port 32, Surat District 18, Thana District 7, East Khandesh District 64, Poona Town 17, Other places in Poona District 31, Ahmednogar District 18, Satara District 28, Kolaba District 13, Belgaum District 58, Dharwar District 236, Bijapur District 123, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 238, Mandvi Port 3, Surat Agency 6, Satara Agency 1, Rewa Kantha Agency nil. Total 912.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK OF THE PRESIDENCY.

The following summary of Season Reports was published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

The standing crops were generally in good condition except in parts of Poona, Satara, Bijapur and Kolhapur where they were withering for want of moisture. They were slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi, by rats in parts of Kaira, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha, and by east winds in parts of Dharwar. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Gujarat, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder was inadequate in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Sholapur and was deficient in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. The supply of drinking water was adequate except in parts of Sholapur and Satara. Water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Dharwar. Prices of food-grains were generally steady. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	20 to 41
Gujarat	21 to 42
Konkan	22 to 35
Deccan	34 to 46
Karnatak	32 to 48

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 31st January were 459 in Sholapur and 1,067 in Satara.

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30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

LINTON.—Jan. 17th at Allahabad, the wife of E. S. Linton Asst. P. W. Inspector, Katrasgalie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

NAYLOR—MULLIN.—On the 5th February, at the Scotch Kirk, Albert Victor Naylor, Foreman, G. I. P. Railway, to Elsie Amelia, second daughter of Michael T. Mullin, B. P. Trust.

DEATHS.

In loving memory of Mrs. Anna Quiteria Ferreira who died at Girgaum on the 6th February 1913.—May she rest in peace.
We miss you when the morning dawns,
We miss you when the night returns,
We miss you here, we miss you there,
Our darling mother, we miss you everywhere.

MARCAR.—Jan. 20th, at "Silver Oakes," Haines Road, Bangalore, William Alexander Marcar, late of the Customs Department, Madras Government, aged 57 years.

PEEL.—On 4th February, 1914, at No. 10, Waterloo Mansions, Wodehouse Road, Frances Maud Peel, beloved wife of Mr. R. Peel, Asst. Auditor, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
Unprofitable Discussion	6
General Smuts' Explanation	6
Day by Day	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The Deportation	7
Anglo-German Competition	7
Mr. Lloyd George at Glasgow	7
Excitement in Japan	7
Ulster and Home Rule Discussed	7
Other Cables	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS.	
Piracy in Persian Gulf	7
Frontier Lawlessness	8
Lord Willingdon in Sind	9
Other Telegrams	7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Services Commission	9
Bombay Volunteer Rifles	9
Bombay City and Suburbs	5
Bombay Presidency	5
SPECIAL ARTICLES.	
Where the Governor is Touring	9
Hyderabad Notes	9
LEGAL NEWS.	
High Court First Criminal Sessions.	10
Police Court Cases	5
GENERAL NEWS	
Cotton in 1913	4
All-India News in Brief	4
SPORTING NEWS.	
Bombay Races	5
Lawn Tennis	5
COMMERCIAL	4
WEATHER & SHIPPING	3
ILLUSTRATIONS.	
S. Y. Niagara's Crew	8

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, Feb. 6.

UNPROFITABLE DISCUSSION.

One hears a great deal of the need for co-operation with Government by the non-official members of the Imperial and Provincial Councils; and the desirability that the latter should not look upon themselves as an Opposition but rather as the co-adjutors of Government is the constant theme of official addresses, and admonitions by that class of journals which have imposed upon themselves the special role of monitors to Indian public men. As far as the Imperial Council,—with which we are for the moment dealing,—is concerned, the non-official members have certainly done nothing to earn any reproaches of this character. In all the debates that have taken place recently, unacceptable as their views may have been to the official world, the resolutions put forward could in no case be described as of an extreme or unreasonable nature, and they have been supported in speeches of an eminently moderate character. But, if there is to be co-operation by the non-official members of Council, with Government, there must be some sort of substantial response on the part of the latter, some advance towards the position occupied by the representatives of public opinion, some display of willingness to mould official policy in accordance with popular wishes. This is what the Councils were instituted for. They were not intended merely for the purpose of letting off steam,—a sort of ineffectual debating societies for the expression of pious opinions. But this is the impression that one would gain from a perusal of recent proceedings in the Imperial Council. A dead wall of opposition is presented towards almost every proposal that comes from the non-official benches, and the discussions are tending to degenerate into so much mere beating of the air. The demand for the publication of papers relating to any of the great questions, in regard to which the preliminaries of legislation are being hatched in the departments, is met with an uncompromising refusal and members are bluntly told, in so many words, that the lines of policy on these important matters will be settled first, and their comments may come afterwards. The Members of Government seem to be in no way anxious to encourage non-official co-operation. Sir Reginald Craddock meets everything with an emphatic, if courteously, expressed negative. Sir Harcourt Butler does not always trouble to be courteous. He treats the aspirations of non-official members with a sort of amused cynicism. If any honourable member desired to offer any particular views, he said the other day, he is at liberty to do so, but "the Government was not going to publish papers merely to furnish honourable members with a brief in order to ventilate their own particular views." This cynical trifling with the legitimate demand of public representatives to be furnished with the material which will better enable them to represent the views of their constitutents,—not "their own particular views,"—is no doubt very amusing to the official mind. But it is very dangerous to the public interest. It is making a farce of the business of the Council; a little more of it will destroy all public interest in its proceedings, and non-official members, whose ability to attend is already impaired by the long intervals between the sittings of the Council, will have very little reason left for coming at all.

The debates which have taken place this week have been very unprofitable. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea made out a strong case for his motion that "the correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation in India on presidency and mofussil municipalities be laid on the table." The question of Local Government reform in India is a somewhat depressing topic. It supplies an eloquent illustration of the power of the Bureaucracy, by slow and persistent endeavour, to nullify the effects of a great policy of reform adopted by a liberal Viceroy. It is more than thirty years since Lord Ripon formulated his scheme of Local Government, and had it been developed in the spirit and in the terms in which it was laid down, the country would by now have made great strides in this direction. But the advance has been quite inconsiderable. We have now the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission. We have been in possession of them for five years. In the meanwhile the Government of India, the Provincial Governments and the India Office have been in what Sir Pherozeshah Mehta once aptly described as "the fit of profound cogitation in which men at the head of Indian affairs are apt to be lost." If there is to be any substance in the policy of government by discussion, which the Council Reforms are supposed to have introduced, it is essential that the members of Council should be made acquainted with the views that have been put before the Government of India by the Provincial Governments, and by the former before the Secretary of State, before, and not after, the Government formulate their policy in a Resolution. If there is anything confidential in these papers it could easily be eliminated before publication. But there can be no hurt to the public interest in divulging the views of the official world and the effect they have had on Government in mouding its decision. Sir Harcourt Butler offers one most astounding reason for not presenting these papers. The conclusions of the Decentralisation Commission, which consulted the public, he says, had been published and criticised in the press; "it was inconceivable that any new matter could be introduced." It is certainly inconceivable, if there were nothing more to be said on the subject, why the official world should have been corresponding about it for five years! It is evident to us that a great deal has been going on behind the scenes, and the long interval that has elapsed since the Commission presented its Report, and this determined attitude of secrecy in regard to the correspondence between the various Governments, creates an uneasy suspicion that a great deal of new matter has been introduced, and that the forthcoming Government Resolution on the subject will reveal that the recommendations of the Commission have undergone the usual emasculating process. However that may be, if the Resolution, when it comes, accepts the Commission's Recommendations in their entirety, the fact remains that the principle of declining to allow members of Council the necessary material for an adequate consideration of government policy is a bad one, and must inevitably gravely impair the ability of members to do their duty either by their constituents or the Government.

Another instance in which the Government was to be found in dead opposition towards a solid unanimity of non-official opinion was provided on Wednesday. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy's motion for the establishment of Hindu-Mahomedan Conciliation Boards, for the settlement of disputes and the prevention of disturbances, was supported by sound reasoning. Hindus and Mahomedans of all shades of opinion seem to be agreed that a scheme of this sort is gravely needed to prevent the distressing recurring religious disturbances in various parts of the country, and the strained relations existing between the communities in some districts. Experience has shown that, wherever the recognized leaders of the two communities have been able to get together and discuss matters, the most beneficial results have ensued. And the Conciliation Boards, which Sir Fazalbhoy proposed would have, as he pointed out, one great advantage. To quote his own words:—

The present method of dealing with the Bakr-Id and other religious riots even if effective, as a means of suppression, has the unfortunate effect of accentuating the differences between the two communities by leaving a trail of bitterness behind and by perpetuating the painful memories of injuries sustained and of punishments undergone. Rigour in such case is entirely misplaced. It further inflames the passions and defeats its own object. Besides, it is not right that religious sentiment should be treated in the same manner as low passions. In my humble opinion conciliation is more required in cases of strong differences between the Hindus and Moslems than harsh police arrangements.

There can be no gainsaying this. But, according to Sir Reginald Craddock, the scheme is undesirable and impracticable. What seems easily feasible to the non-official members appears to the Home Member to "bristle with difficulties." But above all,—and here we fancy we see the real ground of official opposition to the proposal,—the speeches of Sir Reginald Craddock and Major Blakeway revealed a fear that it would not do to deprive the local executive officers of the prestige attaching to the role of arbitrator in religious and intercommunal disputes. Sir Reginald's difficulties, with which the proposal "bristles", do not amount to much upon examination. The plea that the appointment of a committee of the Council to draft a scheme would be unconstitutional is of no importance. There is nothing unconstitutional in the proposal that such a committee should draw up a scheme, which it would be optional for the Government to accept or not. The communities might be safely left to devise their own machinery for constituting the Conciliation Boards, and experience shows that the leaders of the two communities, when acting in concert, have no difficulty in securing that their decisions are carried out; and in this case they would have the support of the Executive. It is to be regretted that the Home Member could go no further than to express his sympathy and promise to "consider" the possibility of establishing advisory boards, without statutory powers, at important centries. This proposal has the great advantage, in official eyes, that it leaves the local executive officer still in the chief role as arbitrator.

GENERAL SMUTS' EXPLANATION.

General Smuts' attempt to justify the deportations is amazing. He uses a great many alarming expressions, we are told of the "magnitude of the peril" that had threatened the Union, the Labour leaders were "insolvent and truculent," and Bain was "the most desperate character he had ever met," having been a secret agent of the Kruger Government! They intended to starve the country into submission and their methods were the methods of syndicalists. But there is nothing in all this to abrogate their rights of citizenship, or to justify their condemnation and deportation without trial. There is no "red ruin", no revolution, not a sign of an attempt to set up a Labour republic. All these things frequently occur in England and Labour leaders are often thought by many people to be desperate characters. Some people think Mr. Keir Hardie is a desperate character; others have no doubt about Messrs. Ben Tillet, Tom Mann and Larkin. But if desperate characters carry their desperate ideas into practice, they can be prosecuted for sedition, conspiracy, incitement to riot and all sorts of charges. The safety of the State does not demand a Star Chamber system to deal with desperate Labour leaders. The drastic action of the Union Government is the more inexplicable in that the country appears, as far as one can judge, to have been overwhelming the strikers, and the Government were able to take measures, quite apart from Martial Law and deportations to deal with the alleged conspiracy to starve the populace into submission. Everything that General Smuts says might have been advanced with equal reason, to justify similar treatment of most of the leaders of most of the strikes in Great Britain within the last three years, and we cannot suppose that his explanation will make any favourable impression in England, although it seems greatly to have impressed the Union Parliament. The tribute to the Imperial troops for their conduct last June, coming at this time of day, displays characteristic Boer guile, and is obviously intended to win favour at Home. But it cuts both ways. It tells quite a different story to the assertions that have been so dinned into our ears of the contemptuous declaration of independence which we might expect if there were any suggestions of interference with the domestic affairs of the Union. So long as the domestc affairs of the Union can only be conducted with the assistance of Imperial troops, and so long as the presence of Imperial troops is an admtted necessity, the Imperial Government must be allowed to have something to say when the Union Government adopts the methods of a South American Republic.

DAY BY DAY.

Bombay Government Dockyard.

A rumour has been circulated recently in Bombay to the effect that the Bombay Government Dockyard would soon discontinue to be used by His Majesty's ships of the East Indies Squadron for annual refit and other repairs and that the work would be transferred to Colombo. This statement is without foundation, and the unconscionable time which the refitters at Colombo took over H. M. S. Fox, which refitted there, would hardly justify the change. On the other hand the Bombay Government Dockyard has been continually busy with Navy work since the Philomel was refitted there, prior to that ship's transference to New Zealand waters some months ago. Since then the sloop Espiegle and the cruiser Pelorus have been in the Dockyard and H. M. S. Swiftsure has been undergoing a course of overhauling and repairs in the Harbour. The Swiftsure was to have been the first ship to enter the Hughes Dry Dock in the new Alexandra Dock, but, as the opening date will not be before the end of March next the Flagship will most probably go into the old Merewether Dock in the Prince's Docks. The Government Dockyard will refit the Dartmouth after the Swiftsure has been disposed of. H. M. S Sphinx which arrived only the other day and the sloop Odin which is expected next will both help to increase the work of repairs which is carried out in Bombay.

Indian Mints In 1912-13.

The Reports of the Calcutta and Bombay mints for the official year 1912-13 disclose ample evidence of the fact that both of them had a very busy time of it during the whole period. The Calcutta mint turned out 104,858,423 pieces, of which nearly 78 millions were rupees, while the Bombay output was even greater, 118,849,610 pieces, —of which over 109,600,000 were rupees,— being coined. The Bombay mint was strengthened with twelve new automatic weighing machines, so as to cope with the heavy coinage likely to be faced in the near future. The Calcutta mint accomplished some interesting minor work in the year under notice, such for example as the "Peace" medal inaugurated during the reign of King Edward VII, the "Indian titles" badges, nine in number, and the Abor clasp. Another interesting feature of the Report is the large number of counterfeit coins dealt with. In Calcutta over 83,000 rupees and 10,000 smaller coins were cut, while in Bombay 48,345 coins were declared counterfeit as against 42,760 in 1911-12. In Bengal among the counterfeits were fourteen sovereigns. In both Calcutta and Bombay even the one-anna nickel piece would appear to be counterfeited, lead and tin or other similar alloys being used.

Government Central Press Building Unsafe.

It is some weeks, or rather months, since we have had any notable addition to the roll of buildings which are annually reported to be unsafe in Bombay. The last instance was that of the Small Causes Court in Princess Street. We now hear that the premises in which the Government Central Press is situated, which comprise one of the buildings of old Bombay, show signs of a possible collapse, and although a Report of the Executive Engineer corroborates this, it states that there is no immediate danger. The Press, however, contains much heavy machinery, the vibrations of which when in motion tend to intensify any flaws in a building, and it has been decided to erect temporary premises near the Back Bay Baths to which to remove the machinery. This will allow of the Press being within easy reach of the Secretariat, and it is hoped that the temporary premises will be completed in about three months time. In the meanwhile the present building, which has been the home of the Government Central Press for the last thirty-three years, before which it was used as a cotton press, as may be seen by a chimney fallen into desuetude, has been propped up and supported by beams in those places where the danger of a collapse was suggested, and no danger to the employes is anticipated before the temporary premises are ready for use. The old building will be reconstructed so that it may be used again for the same purpose. This work is expected to take about a year.

The Garden-Cooly's Jargon.

In his Census Report 1911, Mr. Gait has an interesting note with reference to the language in vogue among the ex-tea-garden coolies who have settled permanently in Assam. These people, whose mother tongue is usually some Munda or Davidian dialect, learn in Assam to talk a patois which is a strange mixture of Hindi, Bengali and Assamese. Though labelled by the Assamese enumerator as "Bengali," this jargon is an indesirable one and will probably crystallise itself into a new vernacular— the vernacular of the tea-garden-cooly.

The "Anglo-Indian" In The Census.

The advocates of the change of the appellation "Eurasian" into "Anglo-Indian" in respect of domiciles in this country, will no doubt be gladdened by the fact that the popularity of the new nomenclature is well attested by the Census returns of 1911. Those who chose to call themselves Anglo-Indians instead of Eurasians at the Census numbered 100,451 or 15 per cent more than the Eurasians of 1901. Madras contributed the largest number (26,000) while Bengal came second with 20,000. In Bombay and Burma, the total varied from eight to eleven thousand. Though Madras returned the highest number of "Anglo-Indians", the total is slightly lower than that of those who returned themselves as Eurasians, two decades back. It is surmised that this is due to more careful enumeration, which has probably reduced the number of Indian Christians who formerly returned themselves as Eurasians. Regarding the growing popularity of the new nomenclature, Mr. Gait offers the explanation that it may be due partly to some Anglo-Indians having returned themselves under their new designation, who would have claimed to be Europeans if "Eurasians" had been the only alternative, and that it is also due in part to a growing tendency amongst certain classes of Indian Christians to pass themselves off as Anglo-Indians.

An Unexpected Bag.

A somewhat interesting and unusual story of shikar reaches us from Berar. Mr. A. Primrose, who is an Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway resident at that station, recently went out with his sporting gun to bag whatever type of game he might come across. While on the expedition he unexpectedly came across two bear cubs which he picked up. Proceeding homewards with a cub under each arm he was suddenly surprised to notice that he was being tracked by the parents which must have got scent of the abduction. Mr. Primrose turned and succeeded in bringing down the full grown animals with his gun, and was successful in returning to the station with the cubs, securing the skins of the father and mother later. The Indian bear, more commonly known as the Himatayan bear, soon becomes very tame and is amenable to training, as might have been instanced to anyone who saw the pet bear which the 17th Lancers took with them from India to Europe some years ago, and which was a perpetual source of delight, especially to the children at whichever garrision that famous regiment was stationed.

Is Pan-Chewing Suicidal.

Such at least seems to be the opinion of Dr. Mann, who in the "Herald of Health" says that diabetes and cancer are to a large extend due to the "Suicidal habit of pan-chewing."

The piperine in the leaf is said to have a paralysing effect on the nerves of the stomach and the heart and the arecadine in the betel-nut has, it seems, a similar effect on the eyes. The moistened lime "eats up the flesh and bones of the body." There is a long list of common diseases that are said to result usually on account of that habit. The use of tobacco and catechu is said only to increase the evil effects.

These conclusions of the worthy Doctor, run counter to the popular idea in India, the land of "pan" *par* excellence, which from time immemorial has sanctified its use. Pan-chewers in India hold, decided opinion that moderately used the habit has a healthy effect on the teeth and the body as a whole. But this is rather a case, we suspect, of the wish being father to the thought, in the same way that those who cannot deny the evils of addiction to alcohol, like to urge that its moderate use is beneficial.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Democracy in South Africa.

"The Hindu".—Apparently the position of a South African Cabinet Minister has its compensations, for few would have expected a self-governing democracy like South Africa to have sat down so tamely under actions so illegal and so contrary to the spirit of democracy as the Ministers have been guilty of. And yet the chosen representatives of the South African people have exhibited a degree of complaisance over the deportation question which is most surprising. It cannot be that these legislators are in possession of facts that are not known to the outside world. As far as we can gather General Botha has made no attempt at a defence, at a justification of the unusual steps he has chosen to take. How in the face of this attitude of his the South African Parliament managed to pass the first reading of the Indemnity Bill after rejecting a Labour amendment denouncing the deportations, must remain a mystery. And yet pass it, it did and took its medicine like a lamb, only the Labourites being the minority which voted for the amendment. All this drives one irresistibly to the conclusion that either there must be something seriously wrong with the South African conception of democracy and liberty or else that there is some justification for these rigorous measures of General Botha the knowledge of which is not shared by the outside world.

The Expenditure on New Delhi.

The "Statesman."—Everyone knows that the years of expanding revenue are coming to an end. It is no longer possible to supply the railways with the funds which they need and on which they return a handsome profit. Dozens of great schemes have to be financed. What then is to become of New Delhi? Do the Government propose to rear their palaces in Renaissance style and starve the railways and ports of India? To this question the commercial community not only of Calcutta but of Bombay and Madras will require an answer. If the reply is not satisfactory, the issue must be carried to a higher tribunal than the Government of India.

EXCITEMENT IN JAPAN.

RECENT BLACKMAIL REVELATIONS.

WILD CHARGES BEING MADE.

REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT ARRESTED.

REDUCTION OF NAVY ESTIMATES ANTICIPATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Feb. 5.

The allegations of bribery against high naval officers and officials by the representatives of the German electrical firm of Siemens and Schuckert, made in the course of the trial at Berlin of an ex-clerk of the firm's Tokio office, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for blackmailing the firm, have led to a great popular outcry in Japan.

Numerous mass-meeting have been held and denunciations are showering in all directions but the allegations are indefinite.

The general tendency in responsible circles is to suspend judgment, except among a section of the Opposition, who are continually hecking Government in the Diet, and bringing unsupported charges against individuals, including the Premier, Ministers, Admirals and officials.

The popular clamour has stirred the police to the utmost activity. Mr. Pooley, Reuter's correspondent in Tokio, has been arrested on a charge which has not yet been formulated, as has also Mr. Herrmann Siemens, the Tokio manager of the firm.

It is believed that one outcome of the agitation will be, that Government will be forced to reduce the Navy Estimates.

REPLAYED ENGLISH CUP TIE.

MANY SPECTATORS BURIED BY A FALLING WALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

In the re-played English Cup tie between Sheffield Wednesday and Wolverhampton Wanderers, the former won by one goal to nil.

During the match a wall fell and buried many spectators. Sixteen were conveyed to hospital where one of them lies in a critical condition.

A GOALKEEPER'S COLLAPSE.

The wall which fell at the football match was a new one, and collapsed under the pressure of the crowd. Eighty were injured, three being in a critical condition.

The match was continued, but the Wolverhampton goalkeeper collapsed on seeing the accident and was unable to resume.

AMERICO-PERSIAN TREATY.

DIFFERENCES TO BE SETTLED BY A COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, Feb. 4

The Americo-Persian Treaty has been signed under which will be referred to an imperial permanent commission for advice all differences which cannot be settled through diplomatic channels. Persia is the first Asiatic country to sign such a convention.

U. S IMMIGRATION BILL.

PASSED BY THE LOWER HOUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

The Immigration Bill providing for a literary test, but without Asiatic exclusion amendments which were previously eliminated, has passed the House of Representatives.

ROYAL VISIT TO FRANCE.

SIR EDWARD GREY TO ACCOMPANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Sir Edward Grey will accompany the King and Queen to Paris.

BRAZIL TRADE.

FAILURE OF A FIRM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Messrs. Fry, Miers and Company, well-known in the Brazil trade, announce suspension of payment.

THE DEPORTATIONS.

GENERAL SMUTS' DEFENCE.

MAGNITUDE OF PERIL.

COMBATING SYNDICALISTS' METHODS.

ANARCHICAL CHARACTER OF DEPORTEES' SPEECHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, Feb. 4.

Most intense interest was taken in to-day's proceedings in the House of Assembly when General Smuts, speaking on the Indemnity Bill, set forth the Government's case.

All except the Labourites cheered General Smuts who laid stress on the magnitude of the peril which had threatened the Union. They had been faced, not with industrial grievances as such, but with the methods of Syndicalists. It was these methods which had to be combated.

General Smuts reviewed in detail the history of the whole strike movement and quoted the speeches of the deportees to demonstrate their anarchical characters.

TRIBUTE TO IMPERIAL TROOPS.

CAPETOWN, Feb. 5.

In the course of his speech in the House of Assembly in defence of the Indemnity Bill, General Smuts, referring to the events of last July, paid a tribute to the Imperial troops. "But for enormous assistance," he said, "which we received on that occasion from the British military forces, we should have been in a very terrible position. This country can never be sufficiently gratefuly to them and to the gallant officers who assisted us at that time." The Minister gave the details of negotiations between the Government and the "Revolutionary junta," after the compact of July 5th, between Generals Botha and Smuts and the strike leaders.

INSOLENCE OF LABOUR LEADERS.

He said that the leaders, Bain and Poutsma never contemplated a settlement; their attitude was high-handed and offensive throughout and they clearly intended to goad the Government into action that would promote their aims for a general strike. He reiterated that the object of the Trades Federation was to starve the country into submission and said that the organisers little knew how limited were the supplies in the Interior and how easily the country could have been brought to a condition of starvation.

BAIN—"THE MOST DESPERATE CHARACTER."

General Smuts denounced the truculence and insolence of Poutsma and Bain and added that he knew the latter years ago, as a secret agent of the Transvaal Republic and described him as the most desperate character he had ever met. The Minister paid a warm tribute to the loyalty of the Cape railwaymen who had saved the situation in July and materially helped the Government in the crisis.

"THE MECCA OF THE HOOLIGAN."

SYNDICALISM AND GOVERNMENT.

LATER.

The House of Assembly adjourned after General Smuts had spoken for three and a half hours. He continues his speech to-day.

General Smuts declared that the society had not yet perfected the machinery for dealing with the syndicalist, who was a worse enemy than the man with a rifle. No invading force could inflict greater destruction on the country than the syndicalists, who conspired to bring it to its knees by a process of starvation and by paralysing the industry. He described Johannesburg as the Mecca of the hooligan, and said that the syndicalists had established Martial Law by the mob.

ISSUE SETTLED ONCE FOR ALL.

He believed that the inhabitants preferred the Government's Martial law. The country and the Government had learned their lesson, and the issue between syndicalism and the Government had been settled once for all as far as South Africa was concerned.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

A CALCUTTA CANARD CONTRADICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 5.

In connection with the statement published in Calcutta that the Commerce and Industry Department has determined to return to Calcutta for good, the "Pioneer" says that there is not the least foundation for such a report and it is difficult to understand how it obtained credence.

ULSTER AND HOME RULE DISCUSSED.

OPPOSITION'S PRIVATE CONCLAVE.

CONCURRENT CABINET MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

A meeting of the members of the Opposition was held at Lansdowne House to-day. The leaders of the party and all prominent members were present.

The proceedings were private, but it is understood that the position of Ulster in the Home Rule question was discussed.

The Cabinet met at the same time. Mr. Lloyd George made a night journey from Glasgow in order to be present.

BAHIA FLOODS.

A THOUSAND PERISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

A despatch from the Governor of Bahia says, a thousand perished in the recent floods. The damage done cannot be estimated.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

TO RETIRE FROM CHAIRMANSHIP OF LABOUR PARTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald desires to retire from the Chairmanship of the Labour Party.

EX-PRESIDENT OF PERU TO BE EXILED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.

Ex-President Billinghurst, of Peru, has been taken to Callao to be exiled.

BENARES INSURANCE FRAUD CASE.

HOW SUSPICION WAS AROUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 5.

The following evidence was recorded in the Benares insurance fraud case, showing how the agents suspicions were arousel.

Amarnath Parasar, agent of the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, was summoned as a defence witness. The defence did not want to examine him for the present.

The Court, however, examined him and witness stated that he was the Chief Agent of the Society for Bihar and the United Provinces. Baroda insured for Rs. 8,000 through him, Rs. 3,000 with the National and Rs. 5,000 with the Hindustan Society. He knew Baroda a month before the transaction. The policy was effected in Calcutta. He got two policies passed, but he had no knowledge of the conspiracy and the mock death of Baroda. He came to Benares three or four days or a week after the supposed death of Baroda. Suranath asked him when they could get money from the Companies and what help witness could render to them. Suranath again asked him how the enquiry was going to be made by the Companies. Witness said that the Companies would send some forms and they would have to answer some questions. The Companies might send an inspector for enquiries if they were not satisfied with their answers. Witness grew suspicious of Baroda's death from the drift of his conversation. He asked for the names of the bearers of the dead body. Suranath said three men carried the body and he would tell him their names if he promised to help them. Witness said he could not help, as he grew suspicious. Suranath then offered him Rs. 3,000, if he would help them. Witness kept the offer open and wrote to the National Company regarding his suspicion. He was certain Baroda was not dead because of the offer of the bribe. He wrote to the Hindustan Company also. Witness afterwards one day saw Baroda (after the mock funeral) in a house in Benares. This was about a month after the incident. He had a talk with Suranath next day. He saw the District Magistrate and reported everything who told witness to move the Company in this respect. Witness met one Amarnath Bhattacharji who said Baroda was hiding in the garb of an ascetic under the protection of one Ramdeo Pandey in a village on the B. N.-W. Railway.

MISSING STATE DOCUMENT.

LOST IN RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

The Calcutta C. I. D. have in hand inquiries regarding a missing bag belonging to Mr. B. K. Gould, Political Officer of Sikkim, who had recently travelled in a first class carriage of the down Darjeeling Mail to Calcutta.

The bag is reported to have contained valuable State documents having reference to the Abor expedition and the creation of the North Eastern Frontier Province.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT GLASGOW.

SUFFRAGETTES' "WARM WELCOME."

WHOLESALE INCENDIARISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The suffragettes greeted Mr. Lloyd George's arrival at Glasgow with wholesale incendiarism.

They left a note "Warm welcome to Lloyd George" in a burned drawing room, containing valuable pictures and furniture, of Aberuchill Castle, near Crieff; also the House of Ross, a mile distant and House St. Fillans, belonging to the husband of an ex-President of the Anti-Suffragettes Society, were burned down.

RATING OF LAND VALUES.

GOVERNMENTS' INTENTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Speaking at Glasgow, Mr. Lloyd George ridiculed the Tory explanations of the postponement of his speech on the land question before a Scottish audience, namely, that he and Mr. Churchill were fighting a duel about the Navy, and that the Cabinet was deliberating upon the declaration of war from Ulster. He said the Government intended to give effect by legislation to the rating of land values.

BOY SCOUTS MOVEMENT.

APPEAL FOR A PERMANENT FUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

General Baden-Powell appeals for a quarter of million sterling as a permanent endowment fund for the Boy Scouts movement. He publishes a letter from the Duke of Connaught expressing confidence that the appeal will find a generous and warm-hearted support.

FUNERAL OF COL. WATKINS.

A LARGE ATTENDANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MALTA, Feb. 4.

The late Colonel Watkins was interred to-day with full military honours. There was a large attendance of officers, including the Governor.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

In the preliminary examination in the Rajabazar bomb case, to-day, Inspector Mullick, of the C. I. D., gave evidence as to the police raid at 293/1 Upper Circular Road, when the door had been opened by Sheshanloo (alias Amrita Lal Hayra.)

Witness said he saw two men on a charpoy and one man on the floor. All were asleep. Witness identified the men as Dinesh Chandra Roy, Saroda Churn Guha and Chandra Sekhar Dey. On being awakned Dinesh put on a shirt, which had been hanging on the wall and on a search being made a cipher list was found. A pocket book containing four manuscript letters was also found in the pocket of the skirt which Saroda was wearing and some papers were found in a bundle of clothing. Nothing of importance was found on the person of Chunder Sekhar. Another cipher list, several pieces of iron, a box of tools, bomb materials and other things were removed from the room.

CALCUTTA PORT FACILITIES.

RAILWAY AGENT'S SUGGESTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

At to-days sitting of the Committee inquiring into the facilities of the Port of Calcutta, evidence was taken of Colonel C.A.R. Browne, Agent, East Bengal State Railway, Mr. R. V. Highet, Agent, East Indian Railway, and Mr. Godfrey, Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway. The witnesses submitted a separate memorandum which in each case emphasised the need for the improvement of facilities at the railway terminals in order that the post traffic could be beter dealt with or extended. Sir William Duke presided.

KASHMIR DURBAR SUED FOR SEVERAL LAKHS.

SIR A. REED TO ACT AS ARBITRATOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 5.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir has engaged the services of the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Shadi Lal, of Lahore, to defend the interests of the State before the arbitrator, Sir Arthur Reid, in the claim for several lakhs put forward by the Kashmir Minerals Company against the Durbar.

ANGLO-GERMAN COMPETITION.

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS TO AVOID CONFLICT.

SUGGESTED NAVAL HOLIDAY IMPRACTICABLE.

GERMANY AWAITS DEFINITE PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Admiral von Tirpitz, speaking in the Reichstag said that Britain's ratio of 16 to 10 was still acceptable, but that the suggested naval holiday could not be realised. Any positive proposals, however, would assuredly be examined in a spirit of goodwill.

DESIRES AND COUNTER-DESIRES.

LATER.

In his Reichstag speech, Herr von Jagow recalled that negotiations were in progress with Great Britain with a view to an agreement to avert conflicts of interest in the politico-economic competition. These were progressing, but there were many desires and counter-desires to be considered and these were overlapped by the interests of other Powers. Nevertheless, he anticipated that the result would be mutually satisfactory.

NEW GERMAN LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 4.

In view of the large number of applications for the Prussian loan recently, the Government is inviting subscriptions for a further 4 per cent. redeemable loan of ten million sterling.

GERMANY'S DISCOUNT RATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The rate of discount of the Bank of Germany now stands at 4 per cent.

GREEK PREMIER'S TRANQUILLISING MISSIONS.

SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF OUTSTANDINGS DESIRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Reuter learns that the conferences of M. Venezelos, the Greek Premier, with European statesmen has had a tranquillising influence all round.

The Powers are most sincerely desirous of a speedy settlement of outstanding questions.

Reuter also understands that that the Powers will not communicate their decision with regard to Epirus and the Islands to Greece and Turkey until the whole Albanian question has been settled.

FODDER FAMINE IN . P.

FREIGHT RATES REDUCED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

In view of the scarcity of fodder in parts of the United Provinces the Government of India have decided that with effect from 9th February, 1914, and until further orders the freight on all consignments of fodder excepting fodder for the Army Department booked to the Bijhoi and Balaman stations in the United Provinces from any other station in the United Provinces, shall be recovered from the consignor or consignee at the rate of half an anna per four-wheeled, nine pies per six-wheeled, and one anna per bogie wagon per mile, and the balance of the freight charges calculated at the ordinary tariff rates shall be paid by Government and debited to the head "33 famine relief" in the accounts.

ARMY LEAVE REGULATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 5.

The Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State has sanctioned that department officers with honorary rank and warrant officers will be allowed to retire whilst on previlege or combined leave without its conversion into ordinary leave and non-departmetal warrant officers and all unattached list non-commissioned officers will be allowed to avail themselves of any privilege leave which may be due them pending discharge, retaining their right to free passage which they at present possess when granted furlongh pending discharge.

An interesting ceremony took place at the opening of the Salem Criminal Sessions for the current month. There were no cases committed for trial and the Public Prosecutor, in accordance with the English legal tradition, presented Mr. J. T. Gillespie, Sessions Judge, with a pair of white kid gloves. The ceremony is very unusual in India and it took place, it is stated, once in the Madras High Court, Mr. Justice Shephard being the recipient of gloves.

PIRACY IN PERSIAN GULF.

TWO VESSELS FROM INDIA LOOTED.

CREW RUN AWAY IN PANIC.

ONE CAPTAIN KILLED: OTHER INJURED.

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 5.

A story of piracy in the Persian Gulf near Busrah, in which two vessels from India were boarded and looted, has reached here. It appears that the crew of both the vessels, which were at anchor near the shore, deserted in a panic and took to the boats leaving the skippers alone, one of whom in resisting the pirates who were armed with rifles, was shot dead, and the other badly wounded. The British Consul is holding an enquiry and several arrests have been made.

VICEREGAL LODGE NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

There was a dinner at Viceregal Lodge last night. The house party included the Maharajah of Gwalior, Lord Brassey, Lady Kitty Vincent, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Benson, the Hon. Alexander McDonnell, Major Vincent, Captain the Hon. A. G. A. and the Hon. Mrs. Here-Ruthven, Mrs. Egerton, Mrs. Atkinson.

The guests included Sir Robert and Lady Carlyle, Sir Henry and Miss McMahon, the Hon. Mr. L. C. Porter, Major General W. R. Birdwood, Mr. C. H. Kesteven, Mr. W. M. and Mrs Hailey, Mr. A. H. Grant, Mr. L. W. Reynold, Lieut. Col. W. C. and Mrs. Black, Mrs. Gilbert Cassels, Mr. Joseph Leiter, and Mrs. Leiter, Miss Williams, Mrs. and Miss. Cochran. After dinner there was a small dance.

The Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior left Viceregal Lodge this morning the Hon. A. McDonnell also left Viceregal Lodge to-day Lord Brassey and Mr. Egerton leave to-night.

VICEROY'S BURMA TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 5.

It is understood that the Viceroy will visit Burma in November entering the Province overland from Manipur and thence coming to Rangoon where a short stay will be made. The exact dates of His Excellency's movements in Burma have not yet been made public.

PLAGUE STATISTICS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 5.

The total plague mortality during week ending 31st January 1914, stood at 8,176 against 10,183 cases. Delhi had 4; Bombay Presidency 927; Madras 411; Bihar 1,468; United Provinces 4,211; the Punjab 474; Burma 400; Central Provinces 2; Mysore 101; Hyderabad 114; and Rajputana 55.

SIR BENJAMIN ROBERTSON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 5.

It is understood that Sir Benjamin Robertson will not return from South Africa until towards the end of March. The date, however, is uncertain, as it is not yet known when the Commission will present its report.

EXECUTION OF CAPT. BUTLER'S MURDERER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 5.

The "Pioneer" states that the sepoy who murdered Captain Butler, was tried by the Political Agent at Wano and found guilty of murder. He was executed on the 3rd instant in the presence of the whole Militia garrison.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

ADDITIONAL JUDGES' TERMS OF OFFICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

The terms of office of four temporary additional Judges of the Calcutta High Court are being extended for two years. The state of the Court in matters of arrears has rendered this step imperative.

TIGRESS SHOT BY A MAHARANI.

Her Highness the Maharani Saheba of Dhar shot on Wednesday a tigress, measuring nine feet ten inches, in the Nimanpur forest of the Dhar State.

The late manager of the Dumraon Raj has instituted a suit in the Sub-Judge's Court at Arrah against Maharaja Kesho Prasad Singh of Dumraon for a declartion that he is entitled to a pension of Rs. 500 per month.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

LOVE GROVE OUTFALL

MARKET FOR THE FORT.

BLOCKING THE PAVEMENTS.

At the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation yesterday, Mr. A. M. Tod presiding, the question of the report of the Committee regarding the disposal of sewage on the North side of the island was discussed, and the recommendations for the duplication of the main outfall sewer from Love Grove to Khetwadi Back Road, and the construction of a new sewer were adopted.

Another important item upon which there was a debate was the reconstruction of the Fort Market. The practice of dumping building materials on footpaths was severely criticised.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji asked for and obtained priority of consideration for the report of the Committee reconsituted by the Corporation on 7th April, 1913, regarding (1) Sewerage of the north of the island, (2) deep sea outfall at Love Grove, and (3) Effects of the introduction of an increased water supply on the drainage system. He then moved that the Report be approved and adopted a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and guidance.

Dr. Dadachanji drew the Corporation's attention to the expert opinion taken before the Committee came to the conclusions embodied in the Report. As regarded the deep sea outfall at Love Grove, the speaker said Messrs. Lowther Kidd and Company, who were first consulted, estimated the cost at Rs. 47,36,000, but the Committee thought this amount was too large, and they consulted first a number of local experts and then an English expert, Sir John Wolfe Barry, with the result that eventually the estimate was brought down to Rs. 23,62,000, and he (the speaker) thought the Corporation would agree that it was a reasonable estimate. Regarding the sewerage for the north of the island, he (the speaker) commended the suggestion of the Committee, namely that the work for the Matunga side of Mahim should be taken up first. As regarded the third question referred to the Committee they had recommended the duplication of the main outfall sewer from Love Grove to Khetwadi Back Road at a cost of Rs. 9,60,000, and the constitution of a new sewer from Carnac Road along the new Improvement Trust road and thence up to Grant Road, at a cost of Rs. 2,40,000.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the motion, which was carried.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved that the Commissioner's report on the question of the reconstruction of the Fort Market be recorded and provision be made by the Municipal Commissioner in the Budget to reconstruct a Fort Market on the same site.

Dr. Sukhia said he was rather sorry to read the remarks of the present Superintendent of Markets, who did not seem to be in touch with the Fort Ward, for if he had taken care to acquaint himself with the facts before submitting, his report he could not have said that there was no demand for all the stalls in that Market. Those who had resided in the Fort and for a very large number of years would, without a dissentient voice say, that there was a great necessity for a market in the Fort. And if there were stalls which were not occupied, the reason might probably be found in the fact that several squatters were allowed on the footpath. In his young days he (Dr. Sukhia) used to go to this Market, when he found that squatters were allowed and that something was wrong there. If the Commissioner would take the trouble of going to this market he would find out the true state of affairs. If squatters were thus allowed, to sell their goods cheaper they would naturally prefer not to pay for the stalls. Fisherwomen had been heard saying that they had to give something, otherwise they were not allowed to put their baskets on the ground but were compelled to keep them on the stalls, with the result that customers were not able to have a look at the contents.

A DISGRACE TO THE CITY.

The mutton stalls, continued Dr. Sukhia, were really a disgrace to the City. If the Superintendent had seen how stalls were kept in Karachi, he would have known how to keep them in Bombay. A market in the Fort was a great necessity. As to the remark made in the report that people did not frequent this market to make purchases in. But he (the speaker) said that after noon people did not get the kind of mutton and fish that they would like to have, and naturally they preferred to make their purchases in the morning. Whatever supervision over this market seemed to be made only up to noon and even then it appeared to be very lax, which he could say from his experience, which was corroborated by that of others. He asked that the Market should be put on proper, sanitary basis, and that the cleaning of the stalls should be strictly insisted upon.

STRICTURES ON FORT MARKET.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that it seemed the Fort Market had been for sometime in a very neglected condition. He had been there only last Monday. He made some independent enquiries, and his observations showed him that even the improvements were not what they should be. For instance, during the last two months a little fresh paint had been used here and there,and the result was hardly as satisfactory as one could have wished, if one, judked from the report. The difference in the report and the actualities may be guaged from the ceiling, which has a paint of white. For all the improvement that had made the paint need not have been put on at all. It was probably the work of a "jerry" contractor, who probably pocketed a lot of Municipal money. The stalls ought to be better looked after, and he agreed with all Dr. Sukhia had said in this respect, and the fish stalls are also very bad. Between seven and ten o'clock in the morning the market is very full. The residents of the Fort Ward are of the middle classes, and largely patronise the market from seven to ten in the morning, and in the evening between five and six there is also a very large crowd. He did not understand how the report could say that there was hardly any business done during the evening. He was afraid the Acting Superintendent must have been very perfunctory in the discharge of his duties. There was no doubt that a market in the Fort was required. It was an absolute necessity. It was used by a number of people from Colaba, and more would use it if there was a meat stall, instead of having to go to the Crawford Market as they do now. There were also the poorer people in the Fort who now have to go to the Crawford Market."

With reference to the question of squatters, said Mr. Wacha, Dr. Sukhia was right. There was a certain number of squatters who sat down and sold their vegetables by the Holy Chuckla. He did not know if even the Commissioner had power to stop them or not; he should see that these squatters occupy the stalls, which cost twenty-five rupees and are not very dear. If the stalls are now empty, it is because the market is very neglected and the supervision inefficient.

With reference to the suggestion contained in the Report that a new market may be required in this vicinity when the road was constructed from near the market to Alice Buildings in Horby Road, continued Mr. Wacha, the Port Trust needed the road and the Port Trust was always chary about putting its hands into its own pockets, and, probably prefer to have the Municipality pay for it: But this road might not be constructed for twenty years and meanwhile, why should this market be neglected? If a road was constructed and there was ample necessity for such a road, no more central spot could be secured for a market. Dr. Sukhia had referred to the Karachi Market. He did not know whether Dr. Sukhia had been to Karachi. He (Mr. Wacha) had been to the Karachi Market when he was in that town for the Congress. It had every comfort, and was unscrupulously clean. Compared with the Boltan Market in Karachi the Fort Market was a disgrace to the Municipality. He did not know if the Commissioner had seen the Karachi Market, but if he had, he would agree with the speaker. He agreed with Dr. Sukhia that a new market should be built in the Fort ward, which was the richest ward in the city, and brought in the largest assessment, and the convenience of its residents should be considered.

A DISAPPOINTING REPORT.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that the present Report had been obtained upon an amendment which was moved on a very similar motion as the present one moved by Dr. Sukhia. It was moved by Dr. Jehangir and seconded by himself, and he remembered that at the time it was moved it was felt that the matter had not been dealt with as it ought to be and there was a strong feeling for the reconstruction of the present market. He had read the Report, and he would confess that it was a very disappointing Report. It was disappointing in so far that it was the most lame and halting one one could imagine. It was pointed out that in spite of the bad surroundings, the market was well patronised. Municipal Commissioners have told the Corporation that they failed in their duty if they let insanitary conditions continue, and here they had a public market where fish and vegetables, etc., were sold, and were told in spite of its conditions, "let the old state of things continue, as they have done." He hoped the present Municipal Commissioner who was a broad-minded man, and one who applied himself to things when it was necessary, would see to it. Once an executive officer becomes obstinate, he spoils verything, said Sir Pherozeshah; unsatisfactory conditions became insignificant, so long as what he (the executive officer) has made up his mind to, is carried out. The Report was disappointing. How, he asked, could the Corporation allow things to continue after the exposure the Commissioner himself had made of it. He would like to know something of the experience of the Acting Superintendent of markets. The gentlemen does not belong to the Market Department. He was made to act for Mr. Michael, and was transferred from the Assessment Department. He hoped the same notion did not exist in the Municipality that existed in the Indian Civil Service, where men were transferred from one department to another. He knew a case where one man was taken from one department and put into the accounts. What he wanted to point out was that the Report did not amount to much.

Like Mr. Wacha, he too had made enquiries and the demand was very great, only if the market was not kept in good order, they could not expect a greater attendance. He understood there was a very large portion of the population who did their marketing at the Fort Market, and even in the noon there were many who went to that market, although facilities and conveniences were not provided. He would repeat what he said on the last occasion, viz., that they must encourage local markets. In case they did not wish the problem to become unwieldy, he thought they should provide local markets in different parts of the town. He would have thought that the Municipal Commissioner would have jumped at the idea by putting the Fort Market in such a condition as to serve the people of that part of the town. The way in which the whole thing was so jumbled up prevented a number of Hindus from going to the market. If it was properly reconstructed, a larger number then would possibly resort to it, and he did not see that the Corporation could be content with a Report like the one before them, and they must take steps to alter the conditions. The time for preparing the Budget was a year away, and the resolution would be forgotten when that time came. They would like to give Dr. Sukhia an opportunity of reconsidering his motion in the light of the discussion.

As Dr. Sukhia had no objection, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, moved as an amendment that the Report be referred back to the Commissioner for reconsideration.

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

The Commissioner, Mr. Clayton, observed, a great deal had been said in the course of the debate regarding the unclean and insanitary condition of the Fort Market, but he would say that provided it were kept clean, this market was better than most of the other markets. The fact that a large number of stalls were vacant was an indication that there was not a very strong demand for the stalls. As to Dr. Sukhia's complaint about squatters, being allowed on the footpath, Municipal peons were always chasing them and he in his capacity of Municipal Commissioner had often chased these squatters (laughter), but the latter somehow or other succeeded in getting away. (Loud laughter). They seemed to keep a very sharp look-out for any Municipal officer and thus escaped being caught. He repeated that there was a good deal of force in the argument that the demand for stalls was not great. The difficulty was that the present site was insanitary.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said he had passed the site many a time and he did not see how it could be described as insanitary.

The Commissioner said it was somewhat insanitary and promised to make enquiries as to the condition of the site.

Dr. Sukhia said that arrangements should be made for the sale of fish and mutton on separate stands, and arrangements should be made for Hindus who go to the market. If the military stables was a nuisance, in other respects the market had open spaces and all sides of it, it was the duty of the officers to purchase the land. Dr. Sukhia asked leave to withdraw his motion.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's amendment was then put to the vote and carried.

CONVENTIONAL AND USELESS CASKETS.

Col. M. A. I. Collie moved:—"That a Committee consisting of the Councillors to be named at the meeting be appointed to report, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner, on the desirability of obtaining standard designs and estimates from makers of repute for articles suitable for presentation to notable persons, with a view to substituting for the conventional and useless caskets something possessing high artistic merit and utility."

Col. Collie said that since he had had the honour of becoming a member of the Corporation, they had made many presentations to notable persons, and he did not know how many caskets had been presented. He believed that caskets were looked upon as encumbrances by people when they went Home, and considering their frequency he thought it would be well if they adopted some other standard.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that he was very much amused at the suggestion contained in the words:—"Obtaining standard designs and estimates from makers of repute for articles suitable for presentation to notable persons." It had at once reminded him of wedding presents and the difficulty of finding out what to present to people. When they thought of it in that way such an immense vista was opened up before the Corporation, they were lost in its maze. Colonel Collie had raised an unusual question. He had been dealing with practical questions of roads and islands, etc., but on this occasion he had raised,—what they were often accused of doing on this side—an academic question, and now he had done so, they hoped it would stand for a quarter of a century. Why should they run down caskets, he asked?

"NEW FANGLED IDEAS."

He knew it was sometimes said in the papers that people who received many of them had to melt them down to make ornaments. He did not know their authority. He, personally, could give numerous instances, and he had known a number of people who had caskets, and intended to pass them down as heirlooms. He had many caskets, which were presented to him and he displayed them as ornaments in his drawing room. He was afraid Col. Collie, who was formerly old-fashioned like himself, was taking to new-fangled ideas. He could not help being amused when he saw the words of the resolution. It was an academic question, that practical people like Col. Collie called others to vote for, and he was glad that one of Col. Collie's practical turn of mind had moved it. He hoped now that the matter had provided five minutes' discussion, Col. Collie would withdraw his motion.

Col. Collie said he had not heard of caskets being handed down as heirlooms, but he had heard of them being melted down and made into ornaments.

The motion was put to the vote and lost.

CONDITION OF FOOTPATHS.

Mr. H. P. Mody then moved:—"That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the wretched condition of the Hughes Road footpath, and he be requested to take early steps for repairing or reconstructing it, just as it may be found necessary, or move the Improvement Trust if necessary."

Mr. Mody said that this footpath was very badly in need of repairs, and that it was most objectionable that these footpaths were allowed to be utilised by people as they were. Vegetable sellers, especially, thought that they had a proprietory right over these footpaths. They were also used for storing building materials and there were many other uses to which they were subjected. He drew the Corporation's attention to the fact that one of the footpaths was lately used for the stone and building materials of the Parsi Panchayet buildings on Hughes Road.

Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy repudiated the last statement made by Mr. Mody.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta entirely agreed with the complaint made by Mr. Mody about footpaths. He was full of grievances with regard to them. Building materials were allowed to be stored on them and numerous squares of stones were raised in such a manner that if any accident took place, there was sure to be a great loss of life. The Municipal Commissioner had allowed this on the ground that it facilitated the building work and because the sooner it was done the better, but he could not see the justice of this when they were exposing the lives of people to danger in this way, and he would not be surprised if the Municipal Commissioner was brought before a Court for negligence in allowing big stones to be put up on the footpaths in that manner. He was thankful to Mr. Mody for bringing this proposition and giving him the opportunity of saying the things which had been simmering within him for a long time.

Mr. Wacha asked who was responsible for the rubbish that was heaped opposite the Municipal Offices, if not his own Executive?

Mr. Mody in reply hoped something would be done at an early date to improve matters.

The motion was carried.

S. Y. NIAGARA'S CREW.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Photograph of the crew of Mr. Leiter's yacht, which is still in Bombay harbour.

LA SCALA'S NEW BILL.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAGTIME ARTISTS."

To-night another complete change of programme takes place at La Scala. Changing the programme on a Friday has met with the approval of the patrons of La Scala, as apart from the variety turns, they are able to see thespecial pictures on the day they arrive in Bombay To-night two new artistic enter the bill and two go out,—viz., Robert Douglas and Hindu Barry their places being filled in by Miss Dixie Davis and Yambo who are said to be America's greatest ragtime artistes and having just completed a most successful season at the Folies Bergeres, Paris, Miss Daxie will appear in a single turn and among her songs wil be "Shine on the Harvest "Moon" to concluded with a real American dance. In the double number those will be several songs and dances also in really American style. Although we have heard

Owing to her pronounced success and by special request of La Scala's numerous patrons Miss Belle Sparks the pretty soprano will remain on the boards for another week. To-night she will sing the "My Moon," "Down the Vale," "I hear you calling me" and "Vilia," a song from the musical comedy, "The Merry Widow." Little Mona, besides assisting the Riedl Bros in their acrobatic turn, is down for a single turn and will give two of the chorus songs that have made her popular in Bombay "Tiddler" and "Eyes of Blue." The Riedl Bros. have a most sensational act to present this evening entitled, "The Slide for Life." A wire is fixed up from the circle down to the far end of the stage. The elder Riedl hangs from this head downwards and supports by his teeth Little Mona who will be seated on a bicycle, and in this position will slide down the wire over the heads of the audience on to the stage. In addition to this remarkable feat the Brothers have several new items to introduce and will give an idea of Roman statuary by posing.

The pictures will include a detective yarn in which "Nick Winter" goes out in search and succeeds in finding "Giaconda" that was stolen. A comic, one scientific and the usual Topical Film. "Pathe's Animated Gazette" will conclude the programme to-night.

To-morrow night Saturday there will be only one show at 6-30 p. m. at La Scala, and for the last programme at 10 o'clock the management are taking the whole show to Edwards Theatre, (late Alcazar) and this will take place every Saturday night at the second show.

La Scala Revue for next week the management say that they have a very strong "Bill" in preparation. Alphonos is a trick cyclist who will loop the loop on a bicycle in astounding and marvellous style. The La Scala Revue:—"What Oh! Ragtime" is declared to be "a most colossal affair and on a scale hitherto never attempted in the East." Over forty artistes are taking part and rehearsals are taking place daily. Special scenery effects and dresses, etc., are to be used in the production. The versatile girl Miss Alice Digby will take the principal lead and Mr. Dean has been entrusted with the production assisted by Mr. Lew James. The plan of the theatre and booking will be opened at Rose & Co.'s early next week.

Dixie Davis and Yambo: described as "America's greatest Ragtime artists." They will appear at La Scala to-night.

FRONTIER LAWLESSNESS.

ANOTHER DARING RAID BY KHELLS.

STUBBORN FIGHTING WITH A MILITIA PARTY.

TWO RAIDERS AND ONE SEPOY KILLED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

News has been received of another daring raid by Abdur Rahaman Khells near Wano. The party was noticed on the 1st instant, and it was reported on the following day that they have lifted four camels from the compound near Nili Kuch. A strong militia party was despatched from Sarwakai and they came into contact with the raiders. After long and stubborn fighting they were dislodged from the position they had taken up. Two raiders were killed and one rifle and one camel have been recovered, but unfortunately one sepoy was killed and another wounded who died subsequently.

BRITISH AND INDIAN RELIEFS 1914-1915.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 5.

The following are British and Indian reliefs to be carried out during 1914-1915:—

BRITISH.

CAVALRY.

21st Lancers, Rawalpindi to Risalpur; Royal Horse Artillery, "N." Battery, Secunderabad to Mhow; "S." Battery, Bangalore, to Mhow; "X." Battery, Mhow to Bangalore; "Y." Battery Mhow to Secunderabad.

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

4th, 38th and 78 Batteries, Rawalpindi to Kirkee; 76th, 81st and 82nd, Batteries, Kirkee to Jullundur; 2nd, 8th and 44th, Batteries, Bangalore to St. Thomas Mount; 95th, 96th, and 97th Batteries from St. Thomas Mount to Rawalpindi; a Brigade from England to India; a Brigade from India to England.

BRITISH MOUNTAIN BATTERIES.

No. 1 Battery Rawalpindi-Murree Hills to Jutogh-Amballa; No. 5 Jutogh-Amballa to Rawalpindi-Murree Hills; No. 8 Quetta to Rawalpindi-Murree Hills; No. 9 Rawalpindi-Murree Hills to Quetta.

Royal Garrison Artillery companies will be notified hereafter.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

1st Division Royal Scotts, Allahabad-Benares to Rawalpindi; 2nd Division Royal Lancaster Regiment Lebong to Belgaum; 2nd Division Northfolk Regiment to Jubbulpur; 2nd Division Leicestershire Regiment, Ranikhet to Dinapore-Dum Dum; 2nd Division Cheshire Regiment, Jubbulpur to Allahabad-Benares; 1st Division Border Regiment, Maymyo to Secunderabad; 3rd Division Dorsetshire Regiment, Poona-Bombay; 1st Bn. Notts and Derby Regiment, Bombay to Aden; 2nd Bn. Shropshire Light Infantry, Secunderabad to Rangoon-Port Blair; 1st Bn. Royal Irish Rifles, Aden to England; 2nd Bn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta to Madras; 1st Bn. Connaught Rangers, Ferozepore to Agra; 1st Bn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Dinapur-Dum Dum to Ferozepore; 1st Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, Rangoon-Port Blair to Poona; 1st Bn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Madras-Bellary to Quetta; 4th Bn. Rifles Brigade, Dagshai to Peshawar; 3 Battalions Colonies to India; 1 Bn. India to Colonies; 2nd Bns. India to England; 1 Bn. England to India.

INDIAN.

CAVALRY.

5th Cavalry, Rawalpindi to Neemuch-Nasirabad; 7th Hariana Lancers, Ferozepore to Lucknow; 10th Lancers Loralai to Sialkot; 14th Lancers Risalpur to Jhelum; 16th Cavalry, Lucknow to Jubbulpore; 18th Lancers Sialkot to Dera Ismail Khan; 21st Cavalry, (F. F.), Jhelum to Kohat; 22nd Cavalry (F. F.), Jacobabad to Meerut; 25th Cavalry (F. F.), Bannu to Rawalpindi; 27th Light Cavalry, Neemuch-Nasirabad to Risalpur; 31st Lancers Kohat to Loralai; 3rd Lancers, Jubbulpore to Lucknow; 35th Scinde Horse, Dera Ismail Khan to Ferozepore; 2nd Lancers, Saugor to Delhi; 11th Lancers, Delhi to Saugor.

INDIAN MOUNTAIN BATTERIES.

A battery, Colonies to India; a battery India to Colonies.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

No. 11 Co. 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners, Rawalpindi to Bangalore; No. 12 Co. 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners, Secunderabad to Bangalore; No. 13 Co. 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners, Bangalore to Secunderbad; No. 18 Co. 3rd Sappers and Miners, Quetta to Kirkee; No. 20 Co. 3rd Sappers and Miners, Kirkee to Quetta.

The Indian Infantry portion is unavoidably held over until to-morrow.

The "Oudh Akhbar" says that Chaudhari Nassar Ali Khan, talukdar of Oudh, was convicted of perjury and sentenced to imprisonment and was deprived of his powers and discretions conferred upon him by the Government. He appealed and the Privy Council has now held that he was innocent. the Chaudhari has, however, undergone his sentence and the relief now afforded is of no use to him. He was the assistant secretary of the British Indian Association of Oudh and should at least receive a pension from that body and his title should be restored to him by the Government.

LORD WILLINGDON IN SIND.

SUKKER MUNICIPALITY'S NEEDS.

GOVERNOR'S SYMPATHETIC REPLY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SUKKUR, Feb. 5.

Their Excellencies spent Wednesday on the Indus when His Excellency and party had partridge shooting. It was a bright, clear day and the conditions were suitable for shooting. Seventy brace were bagged towards which Lord Willingdon, Mr. Lucas and Mr. Watson contributed 20, 25 and 16 brace respectively.

At 10 a.m. to-day Their Excellencies and staff entrained at Naodero station and arrived at Sukkur at 10 minutes past eleven. The weather conditions were far more pleasant, it being cold and dull. Heavy clouds foreboding rain overhung Sukkur but the gay decorations of the station and the main roads added a little cheerfulness to the scene. The station platform and vestibule were adorned with rich curtains, carpets and draperies and the spectators added to this wealth of colour by their brilliant garments. This has been one of the most picturesque places *en route*.

On His Excellency descending from the train Mr. Lucas, the Commissioner in Sind, presented to him Mr. Campbell, Collector of Sukkur; Mr. Harrison, Chief Engineer in Sind, and Mr. Martin, Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier. Then the Collector of Sukkur presented the chief civil officers of the station. His Excellency then proceeded to the entrance hall where the President and Councillors of the Sukkur Municipality were presented to him.

The Sukkur Municipality in their address stated they had not made progress owing to the slackness of trade consequent on the failure of banks and firms. They hoped the Government would early sanction the grant of 1½ lakhs promised by Lord Sydenham for the construction of water works which were urgently needed. They prayed that the Government would grant them considerable area of land towards the west of the town, also that the Government would aid financially in helping the municipality to buy up private land so as to extend the town for human habitation. With a free grant of Rs. 20,000 by the Government, the municipality had partially filled up the Ghariabadad tank and the repetition of a similar amount would enable them to nearly reclaim all the land for the purposes of occupation. After the water works question was settled the improvement of drainage system, a much needed scheme, would cost nearly four lakhs and the support of the Government was solicited. The last request was for help from the Government to enable the municipality to widen the streets and throw open the insanitary areas.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency in reply said:—

Mr. President and Councillors of the Sukkur Municipality,—Let me thank you sincerely for your cordial welcome to me today on paying my first visit to this most interesting part of the Bombay Presidency. I am sure that our meeting will prove to me of value in the future in giving me a more intimate knowledge of the various requirements you make reference to in the address which you have presented to me today. You tell me that you cannot claim to have made of late any advance in the material prosperity of your town, and I agree with you that the causes which have affected your progress are due to natural developments which are beyond your control. Let me urge you not to allow this fact to deter you from pushing forward sound schemes for the welfare and health of the community under your care, but to look forward to the future with the confident hope that as the country develops you will receive your share of the increased prosperity that such development will bring. I can fully realise your anxiety to complete your project for securing a good and sufficient water supply for your people and am glad to be able to inform you that the Government hope to pass orders on this scheme within the next three months. You may rely on my personal attention to this most urgent and important requirement.

RELEASE OF MILITARY LANDS.

Your reference to the question of the release of certain military lands has for some time past been receiving the earnest attention of the Government and the Commissioner. The Government of India has sanctioned the relinquishment to the Bombay Government of some of the land in the vicinity of the Gharibabad redoubt, which is required in connection with the Sukkur improvement scheme. The Commissioner has, I am informed, been in correspondence with the Military Department regarding the acquisition of rights over the 2,000 yards zone lying beyond the Sukkur forts, but no final decision has been arrived at. I can only express the hope that the Department may be able to give us a favourable answer without delay. You may certainly rest assured that any representation which you may make on this subject for financial assistance, will be carefully considered by the Government. I note your suggestion that the Government should give you further help towards filling the Gharibabad tank, the total cost of which will be Rs. 60,000 and towards which the Government has already given Rs. 20,000 and the Municipality Rs. 5,000. Any request for a further allotment will be duly considered along with other similar schemes in the Presidency, and I trust you may find yourselves able to make a more substantial allotment from your own resources. I am delighted to learn that you are anxious to improve your present drainage scheme and can assure you of my favourable consideration of any project which you may lay before the Government which has for its object the better sanitation of your city and the improvement of the health and well-being of your people.

TOWN PLANNING.

There can be no more important project for your Municipality to undertake than the clearing of congested areas and the laying out by a scheme of town planning, the requirements for the future developments of your town, but I would advise you before seriously embarking on such an undertaking to have a definite plan prepared of future roads, open spaces and extensions which you propose, and when that is done you may be sure the Government will sympathetically consider whether it is possible to assist you in your undertaking.

Let me conclude by thanking you most sincerely for your expressions of true loyalty to the Throne and the Government and for your very kind wishes to Lady Willingdon and myself. The kindness and good feeling we have received on all hands since we have lived in this country, encourage us to hope that the acquaintances made to-day may become true friends in the future and that our period of life in India may do something to increase the good feeling and unity of purpose which should exist among all races in the British Empire.

After this His Excellency inspected the Guard of Honour formed by the Railway Volunteer Corps and the Sind Volunteer Corps in the station yard. The Government party then drove through the town which was decorated with streamers to the camp at the Bunder station *via* the waterworks which His Excellency inspected.

Lady Willingdon in the meantime visited the Alexandra Hospital. Their Excellencies lunched with Mr. and Mrs. Harrison.

KHAIRPUR, Feb. 5.

The grounds of the palace were magnificently lighted up to-night with artistically arranged buttees which spelt words of welcome and greeting to Their Excellencies. Everything is done on the very best lines and the whole atmosphere breathes of hospitality on the most lavish scale. The palace and adjoining camp is a blaze of light and presents a fairy-like scene. Nothing has been left undone to assure Their Excellencies of the heartiest of welcomes.

After dinner to-night Their Excellencies will attend a theatrical performance of military amateurs in a specially constructed theatre.

Considering the shortness of the notice of the visit of the Governor to Khairpur, the Vazir, who is in charge of the arrangemnts, has worked marvels.

Their Excellencies on their way to Rohri visited the mosque where they were garlanded. The special train left Rohri at 4-15 p.m. arriving at Khairpur at 5 o'clock where they were received by His Highness the Mir and his officials. The arrival was signalled by a salute of 17 guns.

Lord Willingdon then inspected the guard-of-honour drawn up outside the station in front of a shamiana. The whole scene here was very brilliant and the infantry with red facings to their black tunics, black puggrees with red centres, and breeches and black boots presented a striking picture.

His Excellency and the Mir then entered a State coach drawn by 6 camels which was escorted by the State Camel Corps who looked very picturesque and at the same time smart in their blue pugrees, red tunics white riding breeches and black boots.

There was a dense crowd of spectators and the scene was a perfect example of oriental splendour and magnificence. Her Excellency followed in the second carriage drawn by 4 superb bays.

The road from the station to Faiz Mahal Palace, over a mile away where There Excellencies are staying, was laid with straw to allay the dust. On arrival at the palace His Highness the Mir took leave of His Excellency and proceeded to Lal Bungalow.

At a quarter to six His Highness paid a visit to the Governor, a salute of 17 guns being fired on his arrival. Lord Willingdon then returned to the palace.

Up to the present the spectacle presented this afternoon far surpasses any of the tour and the blaze of colour was absolutely bewildering in its brilliance and setting. All the arrangements were perfect.

To-morrow morning His Excellency will go hog and deer shooting when some good sport is anticipated.

SIR C. BAYLEY'S IMPENDING RETIREMENT.

SIR W. DUKE TO ACT AS L.-G. OF BIHAR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

The "Indian Daily News" states that it is believed in well informed circles that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa will shortly take furlough preparatory to retirement and that the Hon. Sir William Duke will act for him.

The same paper adds that it is believed that the Hon. Mr. Beatson Bell will shortly be raised to the position of Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

BENGAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

QUESTION OF A NEW HOME.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

In course of his presidential address at the Asiatic Society, Bengal, last night, Lord Carmichael hoped it might be possible to begin before next year providing of a house befitting the dignity of the Society. His Excellency reviewed the work done by the Society during the past year and eulogised the services rendered to it by Dr. Denison Ross and Mr. Hooper.

TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS IN AFGHANISTAN.

INHUMAN METHODS STOPPED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 5.

A correspondent states that the Amir of Kabul has of late moved in the direction of a more humane treatment of criminals. The horrible "wells" at Kabul, in which men were incarcerated, their food and water being lowered to them until death ended their sufferings, were closed some time ago, and the all too common practice of torture and mutilation has now been stopped.

WHERE THE GOVERNOR IS TOURING.

AN IMPRESSION OF KARACHI.

THE LARKANA DISTRICT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LARKANA, Feb. 2.

A sea voyage of two days brings the traveller from Bombay to Karachi the progressive. The last word succinctly expresses the aims and ideas of Karachi. This town is as a growing child which has already found its feet and is eager to advance at an accelerated speed commensurate with its strength. The morning before His Excellency arrived was dull and heavy. A thick mist laden with moisture hung over the land and the sun shone sickly through the enveloping curtain. But a change a came over the spirit of the weather on the arrival of the Governor on Friday 30th January, when the sun came out in its full strength.

A horse-shoe shaped stone dais thickly carpeted was specially constructed on the landing stage for the reception of Their Excellencies. Just a trifle later than the scheduled time Lord and Lady Willingdon took their seats on the wooden platform in front of the dais. The Chairman of the Port Trust then delivered his address, to which his Excellency replied in clear tones audible to spectators outside the barriers. Lord Brassey with Lady Mabel Egerton occupied seats in the front row The usual procession followed and the general impression forced on one's mind was that something was lacking. There was not that "eclat" which one is accustomed to associate with similar functions.

KARACHI ABSORBED IN GROWING.

However as I have said Karachi seemed to be absorbed in its growing tendencies. This was evident on all sides. Comparatively speaking it vies with Bombay in its building operations. These were being carried on in all parts of the town and are badly needed. Parts of the city are quite Western in appearance and there are some fine buildings built of yellow coloured stone. The streets are wide and spacious and are kept very clean. The one thing that is lacking is vegetation, all the open spaces (and there are many) are absolutely devoid of grass. In addition to the ordinary beasts of burden the lanky and supercilious camel is employed in drawing carts and he presents a novel sight as he leisurely ploughs his way to his destination. Karachi has few places of amusement. There is a Bioscope house but the less said about it the better.

The general aspect of the town gives one the impression of a miniature Cairo strenuously endeavouring to expand in all directions and full of convulsive energy. It evidently has a great future before it.

Leaving Karachi at night in one of the most luxurious compartments one has travelled in (it actually had a bath in the lavatory) the next halting place was Larkana, a distance of 176 miles by rail.

A PARCHED COUNTRY.

The country on both sides appeared dry and parched, the only vegetable life apparent being a few scattered prickly shrubs.

The dust nuisance which one endures in other parts of Sind was absent on this journey. There was plenty of evidence all along the route as to the enormous advantages of the Sind canals. Wherever water was available crops flourished and in some places, where there were no canals the water was obtained for irrigation purposes from wells. The villages and towns were typically Indian and the flat topped houses are mainly built of greyish mud, similar in appearance to the Gault of the Wealden area. The type of humanity changes as we journey north. The men are taller and their straight features are more of the West than the East. One man I saw on a station platform stood at least 6½ feet and had blue eyes. It is a common practice to dye the beard a deep red and this gives them a curious expression.

The roads and houses seem to have been excavated out of the earth and one could easily imagine them to be modern Pompeis. At this time of the year the weather is just perfect. It is very cold in the morning and a couple of rugs are insufficient to keep one comfortably warm, while in the day the sun is never at any time unbearable.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Feb. 5.

Little rain is reported from Assam, East Bengal and the Central Himalayas. The chief falls are:—Cherrapunji one inch; and Silchar and Mukteswar a half inch. Another disturbance is approaching Northwest India. Rain has already commenced in Baluchistan.

The temperature is unusually high over the greater part of Northeast India, specially in the neighbourhood of Calcutta where it was from ten to fifteen degrees above normal last night.

Forecast:—Some rain North-west India, possibly a few showers in Assam and North Burma.

FRONTIER RAIDERS.

ARRESTED BY AMIR'S ORDER.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 5.

A frontier correspondent states Hakim, Governor of Khost, acting under peremptory orders from the Amir has arrested a gang of outlaws, whose raids into Derajat District have been the cause of so much anxiety for months past. Khattak whom they kept as a prisoner has been released, while two Hindus whom they were holding for ransom have also been secured.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

TEN SITTINGS IN BOMBAY.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

The Royal Commission on the Public Services in India will commence to hold their sittings in Bombay at the Secretariat on the 9th instant. Tickets of admission to the sittings will not be issued, but persons desirous of attending will be admitted to the extent of the accommodation available and at the discretion of the Commission.

The following is the list of witnesses to be examined before the Public Services Commission in Bombay:—

Monday, 9th. February.

Section A.—Messrs. H. N. Heseltine and G. Kaula, representing the Indian Finance Department; Major A. L. C. McCormick, Second Mint Master, Bombay; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lloyd-Jones, Assay Master, Bombay; Mr. J. D. Buxy, Veterinary Department, Bombay; Mr. K. Hewlett, Principal, Bombay Veterinary College; Rao Bahadur Sadanand Trimbak Bhandare, late Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay; and Mr. F. D. Lalkaka, Assistant Collector of Customs.

Section B.—Messrs. D. S. Captain, Director and Superintending Engineer of Telegraphs, representing the Telegraph Department; Mr. K. B. Pradhan, Registration Department, Bombay; and Mr. H. O. Quin, I. C. S. Commissioner of Customs, representing the Salt, Excise, Opium and Abari Departments, Bombay.

Tuesday, 10th February.

Section A.—Sir C. Armstrong, representative of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, regarding Customs; Mr. G. F. Keatings, the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, and Dr. H. H. Mann, Principal Poona Agricultural College, representing the Provincial Agricultural Service, Bombay; Mr. S. L. Ajrekar, Dr. E. J. Butler and Mr. S. Milligan, representing the Imperial Agricultural Service; and Mr. C. E. Low, Director of Agriculture in the Central Provinces.

Section B.—Mr. D. R. Mackintosh, Chief Inspector of Boilers, Bombay, and Mr. C. Walke, representatives of Inspectors of Boilers, Bombay; Mr. J. D. F. Engel, representative of Inspectors of Factories, Bombay; Mr. H. G. Buckley, representing the Salt Department, Bombay; and Mr. F. Ingle, representing the Excise Department, Bombay.

Wednesday, 11th February.

Section A.—Mr. G. P. Millet, representative of the Imperial Forest Service, Bombay; Mr. N. D. Sataravala, Provincial Forest Service, Bombay; Mr. D. O. Witt, Imperial Forest Service, Central Provinces; Rai Bahadur Srinivasulu Naidu, Provincial Forest Service, Central Provinces; Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. C. Perkins, D.S.O., Comptroller of Military Accounts, Bombay; Major M. E. L. Bruce, representative of Military Officers in the Military Finance Department submitting a joint memorial.

Section B.—Mr. M. Kennedy, C.S.I., Inspector-General of Police, Bombay; Mr. W. L. B. Souter, C.I.E., representative of the Imperial Police Service, Bombay; Mr. F. L. Clifford, representative of the Provincial Police Service, Bombay; Mr. Sayed Mahmood Shah, representative of Deputy Superintendents of Police, Sind; Mr. J. L. Fagan, representative of the Imperial Police Service, Central Provinces; and Mr. A. C. Armstrong, representative of the Provincial Police Service, Central Provinces.

Friday, 13th February.

Colonel R. W. Lyons, M.D., Acting Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay; Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Smith, representating the Indian Medical Service, Bombay; Assistant Surgion B. E. Ghaswala, representing Assistant Surgons of Bombay; and Lieutenant J. E. B. Macqueen, representing the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay.

Monday, 16th February.

Major C. S. Lawson, M.B., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay; Mr. F. H. G. Hutchinson, Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay; Dr. Sir Balchandra Krishna, Kt. and Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, M.D., L. R. C. P. and S., representatives of the Bombay Medical Union; Dr. R. Row, representative of ten Bombay Medical Practitioners submitting a joint memorial.

Tuesday, 17th February.

Miss Annette Benson; Dr. W. R. Bhat, Amraoti, Berar; Rai Bahadur S. N. Barat, representing Civil Assistant Surgeons, Central Provinces; Military Assistant Surgeon R. T. Rodgers, representing the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Central Provinces; and Miss E. Corkery.

Thursday, 19th February.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay; Mr. A. L. C. Covernton, representative of the Indian Educational Service, Bombay; Mr. D. D. Kapadia, representative of the Collegiate Branch of the Provincal Educational Service, Bombay; Rao Bahadur R. P. Godbole, representative of the Inspecting Staff and Headmasters in the Provincial Educational Service, Bombay; Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, Principal, Fergusson College, Poona.

Friday, 20th February.

Dr. Mackichan, Principal of Wilson College, Bombay; Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, K.C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad; Mr. A. G. Wright, Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces (also represents the Indian Education officers); Professor M. Y. Dole, Provincial Education Service, Central Provinces.

Monday, 23rd February.

Mr. H. F. Beale, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Bombay; Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, representative of European Imperial Engineers, Bombay; Mr. K. S. Framji, representative of Provicial Engineers, Bombay; and Mr. H. N. Allen. Principal of the Poona College of Engineering.

Tuesday, 24th February.

Mr. H. B. Learoyd, representing Imperial Engineers, Central Provinces; Mr. J. H. Sharpe, representing Provincial Engineers, Central Provinces; Mr. V. T. Agashe, representing Imperial Engineers, Bombay.

SITTINGS IN MADRAS.

THE MEDICAL SERVICES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

The Public Services Commission resumed its sitting to-day in the Senate Hall. Lord Islington presiding Evidence was taken from the Medical Service. The co-opted members were Lieutenant-Colonel Giffard C.S.I., I.M.S., Principal Medical College, Madras, and Mr. A. P Fernandez, Civil Surgeon, Rajahmundry

The first witness Surgeon-General Bannerman, said he did not consider six years to long before an officer went into civil employ. It would be practicable in most stations for officers in military employ to get civil practice, but witness would not make it compulsory. It should be left as at present to officers' own initiative. He did not at all favour the substitution of private practitioners engaged on short contracts, for the Medical Service had rhe advantage of elasticity and also without service it would be difficult to staff less populous districts. It was not practicable to introduce outside general practitioners into hospitals. Witness had, however, put in a scheme before the Government for giving resident posts in hospitals to young graduates. He was in favour of medical registration.

TRAINING IN INDIAN COLLEGES.

Witness did not agree with those who said that the training in Indian medical colleges was as good as that to be got at Home except in the branch of midwifery. The term "subordinate" should be removed from the Indian Subordinate Medical Department. Witness suggested some such designation as the Madras Medical Service for this Department.

To Mr. Chaubal witness said it was nonsense to say that a man could not do original work either in military or civil employ. Witness instanced Sir Ronald Ross as having done original work while in military employ in the Madras Presidency.

CENTRALISATION OF ADMINISTRATION.

Major Millar, representing the I.M.S., Madras, said that if there were any considerable increase in the number of Indian I.M.S., men, European recruitment not only of the Medical Service but also of all Services would be affected.

The Chairman said he would not examine witness on certain portions of his memorandum owing to the racial feeling that might be thereby aroused.

He was strongly opposed on behalf of the Service in Madras to the Government of India taking appointments in Medical colleges in its own hand.

Major Chaudhuri representing Indian Officers of I.M.S., Madras, advocated three year's course of training in England for Indians who wished to enter the I.M.S., after they had graduated in India. Indians who went to Europe were often unable to qualify for the higher degrees owing to financial disabilities. Witness regarded his two years in militdry employ as having been profitable to him. A probationary period in the General Hospital would be a good thing for officers before they joined regiments. Civil Assistant Surgeons wanted more civil Surgeons.

The Commission leaves Madras on Friday night, arriving in Bombay on Sunday morning. First three days the Commission will sit in two sections in Bombay.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of passengers per s.s "Mantua" sailing to-morrow:—

Mrs C L Corbett, Mr K G Chronopulo, The Hon. Mr G Carmichael G.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. Reynolds, Mrs Vincent, Mr A W Bance, Mrs E C Byland and Infts., Mr Lionel Abrahams C.B., Mr W & Mrs Sutherland, Mr W Paterson, Miss Sutherland Mr W A & Mrs Hutton, Mrs H P Shaw, Mr H C Dinshaw M.V.O., Mrs Carmichael, Mr & Mrs W K Chase, Capt. A C A Thackwell, Mr L Caisford, Count Fonaroli, Mr & Mrs F Davis, Mr A V Willcox, Mrs W W Smart Child & Infant, Capt. Salvesen, Mr & Mrs W H Young, Mr R P Anderson, Mr Banden, Mr and Mrs E Biron, Mr H B Bristow, Miss Bristow, Mr & Mrs C F Brown, Mrs J A Budden, Mr W Clemence, Mr W Cumming, Maj. & Mrs J R Darley, Mrs Dewar, Mr & Mrs A M Dixey, Miss Dolton, Miss Duke, Mr and Mrs C W Early, Mrs D C H Edie, Mrs Ellis and infant, Miss Fair Blanch, Mrs H Fisher and two children, Miss D N Follett, Mr O E Friend, Mrs Friend, nurse child infant, and maid, Sir Ernest George, Mr J Gordon, Mr A H Hallam-Murray, Major W F Harvey, Mrs J J Heaton, Capt. R W Hewitt, Mr D Hooper, Mr E D Hordern, Mrs Ingram-Halford, Mrs J E B James, Mr G R Johnston, Capt A W Kemmis, Mrs Kitchens nurse and infant, Mrs Kitchin, Mr T Lamb, Mr John Lea, Mr Austin Low, Mr C Lister, Lt.-Col. and Mrs Mac-Farlane, Miss Mackinnon, Mr M MacMillon, Mr D MacTavish, Col. B G Mainwaring, Mr J Matthews, Hon. Alexander McDonnell, Mr McGrigor, Mrs McGrigor and maid, Mr W Molan, Mr G D Moore, Mr D G Narin, Mr George Narin, Maj C Newnham, Mrs Newnham nurse and child, Maj. and Mrs S H B Nicholas, Mr and Mrs A Nicoll, Mr P S Nicoll, Mrs Cooper Penrose, Mr L R Perfect, Mrs John Ramsay and Maid, Mr and Mrs G E Rayner, Capt H E B Reed, Major J J Richardson, Mr H J Ross, Mr E C Ryland, Mr H W S Sparkes, Mr W H G Spindler, Major A Spitteler, Mrs E H Sweet, Mr W J Tomes, Mr C W Tosh, Mrs B Turnbull, infant and nurse, Mr and Mrs F W Walker, Mr G F Welch, Mr T H Westmacott, Mr A S White, and Miss Worsley.

"The Indian Journal of Medical Research" for January, contains a record of experiments by Captain H. W. Acton, I.M.S., and Captain H. Knowles, I.M.S., to determine the dose of venom given in nature by a cobra at a single bite. In summing up their conclusions the authors state that a healthy man will survive, without treatment, an inoculation of about 8 milligrams of cobra venom, and according to this reckoning a person badly bitten by a fresh healthy cobra, with glands full of venom, has still a 3 to 4 per cent. chance of recovery without any medication. However, the cobra may lose venom by striking through clothing, or the bite may be trivial if the cobra is instantly shaken off before a grip has been obtained, or the fangs may only graze the skin and not reach the deeper tissues, or again the cobra may have just recently fed, in which case the venom, a salivary secretion, may be diminished. Again if the cobra has just previously bitten another animal the dose of venom will be considerably diminished.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

BOXING TOURNAMENT IN CAMP.

A GOOD EVENING'S SPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Since the G. O. C.'s inspection work in camp has been fairly light. On Wednesday afternoon the men were exercised in outposts, the number being sufficient to form one strong company.

Yesterday morning the parade was greater strength, and a line of outposts was taken up stretching across the flats. A company of Cadets went out to represent an enemy and made a vigorous attack on the right and centre of the line. It is gratifying to notice the keenness evinced by the Cadets in their work. The rushes by sections and the bursts of rapid fire were well controlled by section commanders, and the use of cover was constantly borne in mind. The engagement was not a very serious one, but all ranks had something to do instead of going to sleep and gossiping in the picquets, while the Cadets scampered towards them over the paddy fields.

The manner in which the battalion now carries out its duties on outpost is perhaps the best thing it has achieved, and certainly it has had constant enough practice. Men know enough about the dispositions involved to take an intelligent interest in what is going on, and this is the quickest route to efficiency in any subject.

On Wednesday night the preliminary rounds of the Boxing Tournament were fought. There was a fair entry from the Cadets, but a poor one from the adult companies.

A special contest and an exhibition fight in which Inspector Melville took part, filled out the programme. Lieutenant Kemp acted as referee, Lieutenant Hunt and Second Lieutenant Cass as judges, while Colour-Sergeant Inspector Henshall was timekeeper and Sergeant-Major Wale, M. C. The results are as under:—

LIGHT WEIGHTS—FIRST SERIES.

Lance-Corporal Turnell beat Cadet Morris. This was an excellent fight, in which the winner led at the end by a narrow margin of points.

Volunteer Ferguson beat Corporal Philbert. Fergusan was much the better man and fought his opponent to a stand still in the second round. Philbert retired.

Volunteer Meyers W. O. Volunteer Chaves.

Lance-Corporal Oliver W. O. Sergeant Michael.

FEATHER WEIGHTS—FIRST SERIES.

Cadet Jukes beat Volunteer Jacob. Jukes was superior throughout in science and strength, and punished his man severely. Jacob showed pluck but very little science.

Cadet Hudson beat Volunteer O'Callaghan. This was a very good fight in which Hudson, though less aggressive than his opponent, had rather the letter of the exchanges and showed a superior punch.

Cadet Sinclair beat Cadet D'Souza. Sinclair showed the better style but D'Souza was the more sturdy of the pair, and had somewhat the better of things at the beginning. Sinclair was very aggressive in he final round, and just pulled the fight off on points.

Cadet Newman beat Cadet Ternel Newman was the smaller of the pair, but displayed hurricane tactics, hustled his man throughout the fight and won easily.

BANTAM WEIGHTS—FIRST SERIES.

Cadet Whitaker beat Cadet Jukes. Whitaker boxed with a cool indifference to his opponent's tactics worthy of an old hand. He took the aggressive from time to time and punished his opponent frequently. Jukes tried hard, but was up against a better lad.

Cadet Taylor beat Cadet Jones. These lads found the three two minutes rounds beyond their staying powers, and very little damage was done. An extra round of one minute only found them fighting hammer-and-tongs. Taylor got the best of this and was awarded the fight.

Cadet Hassett beat Cadet Easdon. Hassett showed most promising style and should do well when he reached his full growth and strength. As it is, he fights in a steady and scientific fashion. He was far the better boxer of the pair and punished his man severely in every round. Easdon showed a determined front, took his beating like a man and fought a real game fight to the end, taking a lot of punishment all through. It was an excellent display of good fighting and pluck.

Cadet Sykes W. O. Cadet Sell.

SPECIAL CONTEST—FOUR ROUNDS.

Lance-Corporal Windsor beat Lieutenant Ashton. Both men mixed things up from the call of "time" to the finish. Ashton's defence was not equal to the workmanlike attack of his opponent, and he took a lot of punishment. Windsor was the older hand, and had the victory in sight all through, but his opponent made him work for it every minute.

EXHIBITION FIGHT.

Deputy Inspector Melville V. Lance-Corporal Easdon. There was a spar between pupil and master, in which the pupil showed scant respect for his mentor and was constantly on the aggressive. Melville, however, fought in his usual imperturbable style, scored pretty frequently, and gave a pretty display of sturdiness combined with quick movement. His methods leave one wondering how much he has "up his sleeve." No verdict was given, neither man being out for a win.

This concluded a good evening's sport. The finals will be fought on Friday.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHARGED WITH HIS WIFE'S MURDER.

UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

During the major portion of the day, yesterday at the fourth sitting of the first criminal ssions for the current year his Lordship, aided by a special jury, was occupied in hearing a case of murder in which a Hindu labourer was charged with killing his wife by stabbing her in the neck. The evidence in the case was circumstantial and his Lordship Preferred to it in great detail in his summing up and made very adverse comments thereon. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty and the accused was acquitted.

Najar Badalkhan, a Pathan, was then placed before a common jury on charges of escaping from legal custody and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to two police constables by stabbing them while in execution for their duties, but his case was not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

ACQINTTED OF HIS WIFE'S MURDER.

KING-EMPEROR v. GANGARAM KUSHABA.

The accused who is aged about twenty-five years, was placed before the following special jury charged with the murder of his wife Saibai on the night of the 13th or the morning of the 14th November, last:—Mr. J. F. Bradbury (foreman); Mr. Ezekiel Moses Ezekiel; Mr. H. E. Davies Simon, Mr. K. P. Kothare; Mr. N. B. Masani; Professor O. V. Muller; Mr. S. J. Sarjant; Principal Palanji Dorabji Pavri and Mr. Alec Forbes Smith.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Jaffer Hajibhai, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; the accused was defended by Mr. Kenneth Kemp, who held a brief from the Clerk of the Crown.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case for the prosecution, said the accused and his wife lived in a room on the ground floor of a chawl at Mazagon. They had three boarders named Arjun Bheewa, Baburao Mahdu and Ramrao Dagdu. Arjun and Baburao were the near relatives of Saibai. On the evening of the 13th November, Saibai served the four men with their meals and after the meals were over, Ramrao went home and Baburao went to sleep outside and the accused, his wife Saibai and Arjun were left in the room. Arjun slept at one end of the room and in the middle of the room the accused and his wife lay down to sleep. Some time in the night Saibai called out and on hearing her voice Arjun woke up and so did the people in the vicinity. Arjun asked what the matter was and the accused said it was all right. Arjun went to sleep again and so did the neighbours. On the morning of the 14th Baburao came in and woke up Arjun and then it was found that the window on the far side of the room near which Arjun was sleeping was open and Saibai was lying dead in a pool of blood across the place where the two had been sleeping the night previous. She had two wounds in the neck.

TWO CLEAR CUT WOUNDS.

Baburao went and communicated with the police and when the latter arrived on the scene, they made a search and found a knife, which, the evidence would show, had belonged to the accused and which was in a bundle of clothes belonging to the accused. The knife was covered with blood. Arjun had a *dhotar* thrown round his shoulders and the evidence would show that the *dhotar* also belonged to the accused. The *dhotar* had a certain amount of blood stains on it. The body of Saibai was taken to the morgue and examined, and the medical evidence would show that there were two clear cut wounds on the left side of the neck. The medical evidence would also show that death was the result and the necessary result of these wounds. A search was then made for the accused, but it was unsuccessful. At this time the accused was in the employ of one Mahomed Vishram, a hay merchant in Mazagon, and he had done his work on the 13th. He, however, did not turn up to work either on the 14th or any other subsequent days. About eight o'clock on the morning of the 15th, the accused turned up at the house of one Meherally Pirbhoy, a cousin of Mahomed Vishram, who is living at Thana. The accused told Meherally that he had been there to see his sister, but she had not been there and he wanted some money to go back. He left that day at 2-30 p.m., and went back to the chawl and on arrival he was arrested by a sepoy left there for the purpose.

Continuing the Advocate-General said that there could be little doubt that the woman Saibai was murdered either on the night of the 13th or during the early hours of the morning of the 14th. If the medical evidence was to be believed, death was the necessary result of these wounds and the conclusion the jurors would come to was that the person who inflicted these wounds intended to cause death. The only question of substance that the jury would then have to consider was whether or not the accused was the person who inflicted those wounds. If he did he was guilty of the offence he was charged with. The evidence would resolve itself into this, the accused and Arjun were the only persons in the room that night. The accused had made himself scarce and did not go to work and also disappeared from the chawl. On the other hand, it would be suggested to them that it was Arjun who inflicted these wounds. But to that the answer would be that it would be extremely unlikely that he would remain there. Then it might be said that the *dhotar* with the blood marks was found on his shoulders, but the explanation that Arjun would give was that when he woke up he felt cold and seized a *dhotar* lying near him and he put it on.

QUESTION OF MOTIVE.

The Advocate-General, continuing, said that in criminal cases it was unnecessary for the prosecution to assign a motive. Once the jury were satisfied that the accused committed the deed, it was immaterial with what motive he did it, but in considering whether he did do it, it was relevant to consider the question of motive. Now, in this case, it appeared that a man named Bheewa Haribe had been living in the locality and was a friend of Saibai. On the 13th Bheewa had visited the room in which Saibai was and went to sleep there during the day. Saibai appeared to be there when Bheewa arrived, but whether she continued to be there or not it was not certain. In the coroner's court Bheewa was examined and cross-examined by the accused and in answer to the questions put by the accused, Bheewa denied that he had been sleeping with the accused's wife the day previous or had been on terms of criminal intimacy with her. Now if the accused thought or believed whether rightly or wrongly it was immaterial, that his wife was guilty of improper conduct, it would afford a motive of the crime of which he was accused. These shortly would be the circumstances that would be given in evidence before the jury.

Counsel then led his evidence.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, coroner, examined by the Advocate-General, said that at the inquest on the body of the deceased the accused was under arrest as the suspected man. The accused was given the opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses. Bheeva Haribhai gave evidence and he wrote down his evidence as it was interpreted. The accused cross-examined Beva Hariba, suggesting that he (Hariba) was on terms of criminal intimacy with the deceased.

Arjun Bema examined by the Advocate-General said the deceased was his cousin, with whom he went to reside. There were others who had meals at the accused's houses Baharao Mahadeo and Bahaver and the other men did not sleep in the same room with the accused. He remembered the night of the murder. They all had their meals together, the deceased serving. The deceased the accused and witness slept in the room, which had a window. He slept near the door and the others together near the window. He went to sleep, but later he heard Saibai cry out, and on enquiring, prisoner said it was all right. He went to sleep and woke up at six o'clock, by Bughava calling to him that it was time to go to work. While putting on his clothes he noticed the pool of blood at the window. It was cold, so he got hold of a dhoti and put it on. The accused was not there, and the deceased was lying dead in a pool of blood, with a cut on her throat. The police searched the room and found a knife, which was covered with blood, belonging to the accused. The dhoti he put on belonged to the accused, and when he put it in he did not notice the blood.

JINGLING OF BANGLES.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, witness said, the window was shut by the deceased after they had their meal. He could not say how long after he went to sleep. He heard the bangles jingle at the time he heard the cry. He said the knife belonged to Gangaram, because the bundle from which it was taken was Ganjarams.

He did not say in the lower court that the dhoti was his. Asked why he put on the accused's dhoti he said that he was confounded and so he took up the first *dhoti* which was hanging on a string and put it on.

Re examined by the Advocate-General, he said that he had not seen the knife before.

In answer to Mr. Kemp accused said the accused had treated his wife well.

In answer to His Lordship witness said he was in Bombay eight days before the occurrence. There was no quarrel between the deceased and the accused that he knew of, nor had their been a quarrel between husband and wife about himself. He never said anything about Saibai that was not nice. He went out on that day at 6 o'clock in the morning and returned about nine in the night. He could not tell of the accused's movements during the day.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon of Bombay examined by the Advocate-General said he had examined the body of Saibai, who was about twenty-two years of age. He found two clean cut wounds on the neck. Death was due to haemorrhage following these wounds. Cross-examined by Mr. Kemp witness said great force was not necessary to cause the wound. It was possible, but very improbable that the wound could have been self-inflicted.

Is it probable that two stab wounds of the nature could be self-inflicted—It is unlikely but possible.

To His Lordship witness said that the deceased would have enable to inflict the second wound if she had inflicted the first.

Ardesher Parekh, interpreter to the coroner of Bombay, in answer to the Advocate-General said that he correctly interpreted the proceedings at the inquest.

Bavaram Mahadev, a labourer, examined by the Advocate-General said that the deceased was his sister. He slept outside the room on the night of the 13th. After the meal on the night of the tragedy witness went outside, when the door was shut behind him, leaving Arjun, the accused and the deceased in the room. He heard his sister cry out at night and called out, but received no answer. He sat up the rest of the night for he could not go to sleep. At daybreak he saw the dead body and went to get the police. He saw the knife once in the accused pocket. The *dhoti* that Arjun had round his shoulders was not his *dhoti* it belonged to the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kemp witness said he knew the knife was accused's for the last five or six months. He did not say to the Magistrate that he did not know to whom the knife belonged. The *dhoti* belonged to the accused. He did not know why he told the Magistrate that the *dhoti* was Arjuna's Bhiva Hariba, a cart driver, examined by the Advocate-General said that he knew Saibai since they became the disciples of a Guru, three or four months before Saibai's death. The day before her death he saw her in her house at 10 a.m. Her husband was also then present.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, witness said that he knew Arjun after he came to Bombay.

NO FRIENDSHIP.

To His Lordship witness said he was not a disciple of the Guru. He had gone to the deceased's house on two occasions. The accused was never angry with him for friendship with his wife. There was no familiarity between the deceased's and himself. Deputy Inspector, Fern, examined by the Advocate-General said in consequence of information he received from witness Babaram, he went to a room in the chawl at Mazagon, and there found the dead body of Saibai the window in the room being partly opened. He searched the room and in a bundle hanging on a nail he found a penknife stained with blood. The accused pointed out to the witness two slight abrasions on two of the fingers of his right hand.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, witness said by abrasion he meant a bruise or hit.

The Advocate-General here closed his case. The accused on being asked if he wished to make a statement said that he left his case in the hands of his counsel.

A VIOLENT SUPPOSITION.

The Advocate-General then addressed the jury. He said that in his cross-examination of Dr. Powell, Mr. Kemp had tried to show that the wounds had been self-inflicted. The doctor said that that was possible but not probable. There was, however, something more which Mr. Kemp had to face. Besides assuming that the wounds were self-inflicted, the jury had got to assume that after inflicting these wounds on her neck Saibai folded the knife, got up, reached six feet high and put the knife in a bundle. That was a violent supposition and it was not necessary for them to trouble with any further. Then the more important facts in this case were not in dispute. He said that it might strike as curious that the accused returned to the chawl but it must be the jury's experience that in almost all the murder cases, the culprit invariably revisits the spot. On the undisputed facts alone, he asked the jury to return a verdict of guilty.

Mr. Kemp, addressing on behalf of the defence, said that there was no direct evidence against his client and that it was very risky to convict a man on circumstantial evidence until it was free from all reasonable doubt. That was not so in this case. The fact that there were two males sleeping in the room went equally against Arjun as well as the accused. With regard to the ownership of the dhotar etc., he asked the jury to discard the evidence of Arjun as that of an unreliable witness. His case was that the woman had committed suicide and the accused, distorted and frightened, disappeared. He submitted that a man in that position would pick up a knife and put it in any first place he could get at. He said that every circumstance in this case could be accounted for and was accounted for and he asked the jury to acquit the accused.

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

His Lordship in summing up the case to the jury, said that they should keep in mind that on their verdict depended the life of a human being and therefore they must consider the evidence most carefully. His Lordship reminded them that they were the sole judges of facts, and said that in this case there was no question of law for if it was the accused's hand that inflicted the two wounds he would undoubtedly be guilty of murder. There was, therefore, nothing technical or legal before them except the bare question of facts and in approaching that question their duty was a very peculiar one and his Lordship wished to emphasise that point. It was not for the jury to speculate how the deceased came by her death. It was not for the accused to account for her death. He owed no duty to anyone but himself, and therefore the only question for them to consider was not as to how the deceased came by her death but also whether the accused inflicted the two wounds on the woman and caused her death. If they were satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt they could eliminate all possible theories except the accused's guilt, then it would be their duty to return a verdict of guilty. The Advocate-General had put before them all the points he was legitimately entitled to urge against the accused, and the jury were bound to take them into consideration. Equally Mr. Kemp had placed all the considerations in favour of the accused and the jury would consider those also. Keeping those considerations in mind his Lordship asked the jury to approach the evidence and ask themselves whether it was sufficient evidence to entitle them to return a verdict of guilty against the accused; whether the evidence seemed to be so cogent, so consistent, so convincing that it was the accused who inflicted these wounds.

"EXTREMELY SLENDER EVIDENCE."

The jury had had some observations addressed to them on the question of motive. It was true that the law took no consideration of motive. Sometimes there were acts to which no motive could be attributed and the prosecution was not bound to prove a motive, but in this case the Advocate-General had placed some little evidence that there was which tended towards motive. The jury had to remember that they had to regard the evidence in its broad aspects and had to take the surrounding circumstances into consideration. It was stated that the accused's motive was that he was jealous and that he had suspected his wife of criminal intimacy with Bheewa and the murder was the consequence of it. This statement was based on extremely slender evidence, namely, on the man asking some foolish questions to Bheewa before the coroner. They must, however, remember that when a man of no intelligence was in trouble and he always thought that because the *Sircar* was prosecuting him he would be convicted and he always put forward all kinds of excuses he could and when a man like the accusd in those circumstances put such questions, they ought not to weigh with the jury. Especially when there were other considerations in the case, they must consider whether they were not far more cogent. Now, what were the facts in this case? Bheewa visited the woman at a time when her husband was present and during the day. The husband did not resent his presence. Bheewa was in the room when the accused left his wife and her brother in the room and went away. Was that consistent with the conduct of a man jealous of his wife? Then the evidence was that the wife cooked the food as usual and served the dinner to the four men. They were friendly throughout and there was not any resemblance of the smallest resentment. There was no indication that the accused became jealous or meditated the murder and they went to sleep. They had this fact that the accused's sister was ill and that he had gone to Thana to see her. That was proved by the prosecution evidence. There was no evidence to show that that statement was false. As his Lordship had stated to the jury before the accused owed no duty except to himself and he was under no obligation to explain his movements. They had, however, this fact Arjun went to sleep that night in the same room with the accused. Arjun had been working that whole day and it was reasonable to suppose that immediately after his meals he went to sleep. There was no evidence when the accused left the room.

ARJUN'S EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT.

As to the door being locked and the window being open in the morning and locked the night previous the jury must remember that these peoples' power of observation could not be relied upon. Then they had to consider another circumstance, which required very great explanation at the hands of the prosecution. They had to look at the conduct of Arjun and Baburao. Was that a reasonable conduct, particularly that of Babu? He said when he heard Saibai crying and the accused replying "it is all right" became suspicious and sat outside the whole night. Was that natural? His conduct required explanation. When he got that reply, one would suppose that he would ask the door to be opened as according to him something unusual had happened. Then other people had heard Saibai crying, but nobody seemed to have taken any notice of it. During the early part of the morning Arjun was alone in the room but they did not know what he had been doing. His Lordship then referred to Arjun's conduct as being extraordinary, and remarked that a man when he got up did not put up the pagree on the head and no dhotar on his person. Then with regard to the bundle, dhotar and the knife and the ownership of the knife, the evidence to say the least of it was extremely inconclusive. They did not know how the knife came to be in the bundle. Then as to the ownership of these things, there was a certain amount of contradiction. It might be a small detail but it was of some importance in a case of this kind where the evidence was exceedingly meagre and raised suspicion.

ACCUSED'S DISAPPEARANCE.

Beyond the fact that the woman had two stabs and was found dead in the morning and the evidence of Arjun and Babu, there was nothing substantial to base certain conclusions as to the events that happened in the case of the accused. It was open to them to consider the many possibilities in which death might occur. It was a ground floor room and the window was found open. Then there might be numerous other things of which they knew nothing. The woman who could throw light on the matter was dead. They had no direct evidence as to who inflicted those wounds. Then it was said that the accused disappeared. But did he disappear being conscious of the crime? His explanation was that he had been to Thana to see his sick sister and he actually returned to his house. The Advocate-General told them that criminals did return to the spot of their crime; that might be possible and he asked the jury to give the fullest consideration to that argument, but at the same time he asked them to remember that this was a grave case of a grave charge against the accused. They were the sole judges of facts and he did not wish to influence their opinion with his remarks; but he warned them to draw no inference against the accused because he had given no explanation. It was for them to say whether that evidence which was necessary to convict a person of a grave charge was present in this case. They were to guard themselves against being guided by matters of suspicion. He asked them to submit the evidence to the test of elimination and if they were satisfied on this evidence that there could be no reasonable or substantial doubt as to the guilt of the accused, then it was their duty to convict him. But if they found that the evidence was not cogent, that it was not convincing, but was contradictory and it was impossible to rely on it and left a substantial doubt in their minds, then they must give the benefit of that doubt to the accused. There was no other question; either the accused was guilty of murder or he was not. The evidence was short and simple and they had to consider that and on that to say whether they were satisfied that the accused was guilty or not.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict and returned after about quarter of an hour. In answer to the Clerk of the Crown, the foreman intimated that they unanimously found the accused "not guilty."

His Lordship remarked that on the evidence before the Court, the jury had returned a proper verdict and he ordered the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

The accused was accordingly acquitted.

KING-EMPEROR v. NAJAR BADALKHAN.

The accused was charged with escaping from legal custody and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to two policemen while in the execution of their duty by stabbing them with a knife.

Mr. R. L. Barrow appeared for the prosecution, the accused was undefended.

The prosecution case was that on the night of the 15th October, a police constable named Sheikh Mohidin while passing a Marwadi shop in Duncan Road ntoiced the accused selling some pots and arrested him on suspicion. He took the accused to the police station where the accused made a statement in consequence of which he was sent with two policemen, Shaikh Mohidin and Babaji Babor to his house in Madanpura. The accused took them to the fourth floor of his house where there was no light. The policemen there began to make inquiries and the accused pointed to a mattress and while Shaikh Mohidin was looking at it the accused suddenly took out his knife and stabled him on the chin, hand and leg. Shaikh Mohidin cried out and Babaji who had gone to fetch a light rushed in to help him when the accused stabbed him also in the back. A struggle then ensued and the policemen tried to keep their hold over the man and the three fell down to the third floor. Here the accused made another attempt to escape and pushing Shaikh Mohidin tried to throw him out of a window. Fortunately, however, a man who was standing by came to the rescue and saved him. The accused however, managed to run away. He was followed by Babaji, whose cries attracted the notice of two Hindu passers by. They on noticing a knife in the accused's hand struck him a blow with a stick on the hand and the accused dropped the knife. He was then arrested.

After some evidence was led further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-day.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 6TH OF FEBRUARY, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

After the Appellate Side Court Work is over.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

433-13—Mirza M & M Oasman Adam Patel v Sarabai widow Jeh G & B Part heard.

Short Cause.

1030-13—Motichand and D, Kesarichand Bhanabhai a firm v Darashaw Dhunjishaw, Jamsetji R and D.

Long Causes.

1167-12—Unwalla P and P, Ahmed Fakroodin v Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and ors, Manecklal and Ty., Patell and Ez.

79-12—Malvi H M & R Brijraj Buldevdas & ors v. Birdichand Prithviraj and anr Payne and Co. Vachha & Co.

140-13—D J Mantri Krishnabai widow v. Yeshwant Raghunath Khewoor & ors Manecklal & T & Vachha & Co.

512-12—Jehangir M & S Bayabai widow v. Abdulla Joosab & ors Raghaveya N & Co.

360-13—Pestonji R K & Co Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v. Dadabhoy Harmosji Billimoria M B Chothia Pest R K & Co.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co Sobhagchand Naginchand v. Chandalal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinsha Nusserwanji Daruwalla & anr.

757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakharam v. Shavchand Dharmsey and ors. Manchershaw & N.

809-13—Bick. M R & Co Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v. Messrs Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons a firm Edgelow G W & Co.

630-15—Hiralal & Co. Nanabhai Tullokchand & ors v. The Albert Press Co Ltd & anr Little & Co. Bhaishanker K & G.

637-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Nanabhai Karimbhoy Nanji v. Noor Mahomed Vazeer Captain & V.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Coirea v. Thomes William De'Almedia Daphtary F and D.

99-13—Smathem B & Co Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v. Dwarkabai Widow & ors. D. J. Mantri.

249-13—Bhai K & G The Poona Bank Ltd. & anr v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi H M & R.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the division Court No. 43.

After the Appellate Side Court Work is over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

889-13—Madh K & Ch. Morarji Thackersi & Co. a firm v. Aga Haji Abdereman & Sons a firm Mulla & Mulla Part heard 2-2-14.

834-13—Pandia & Co Rustomji Hirjibhoy Hormusji Shroff v. Sorabji Dossabhai Nadirsha and ors Wadia G & Co Part heard 3-2-14 Purnanand & Co.

11-14—Tyabji D and Co, Bai Manecbai widow v Nandlal Thakerseydas, Wadia G and Co, Part Heard, 13-1-14.

For argument of Rule to annual order of Adjudication.

Ins. D.Ct 523-13—Payne & Co. Ramgopal Hiralal & ors. Insolvent Joharmal Mulchand applicant v. Mohanlal Han Bro's & ors. Petitioning Creditors Surajmal & Co. Part heard 4-2-14.

240-13—Matu J & M Mangaldas N Motiwalla & anr v. Abdul Razak Haji Sooleman Abdul Wahed Payne & Co. 4-2-14. For further hearing.

Long Causes.

1085-13—Jehangir G & B Gordhandas Haridas Joshi v. Kessarbai widow & anr. Rustomji & Co.

103-13—Madh. K and Ch., R D Sethna v Tyaballi Allibhai and ors, Edg. G W and Co.

250-12—Bick. M R and Co, Gopinath Premsukhdas and ors v Shrikisson Lachmondas and anr, Patell and Ez.

858-13—Amin & Desai Messrs Ruberdos Narsodesa a firm v. Naranji Datyabhai Motichand & D.

1037-13—Payne & Co Mahomed bin Abdul Watab Nushari v. Mohsur bin Abdulla bin Rajob Motichand & D.

1063-13—Craigie B & Co The Bank of India Ltd. v. Abdool Oziz & Abdulla Basama a firm Payne & Co.

1047-13—Bhai K & G Keshavji Ramji Lakhmudas & ors v. Norarji Virji Mulia & Mulla.

992-13—Payne & Co The Credit Bank of India Ltd. v. Ahmed Haji Munji Edgelow G W & Co.

900-13—Surajmal & Co. Pitamber Padamsey and anr. v. Meghji Vallabhdas and anr Unwalla P & P & Patell & Ez.

1060-13—Bhaishanker K & G Chunilal Krishnashanker v. The Krishna Co Ltd. In person.

994-13—Payne & Co The Credit Bank of India Ld. v. Tulsidas Juggiwandas Divecha Amin & Desai.

1219-12—Malvi H M & R Bansidhar Lachminarayen Messrs Jwalaprasad Gayaprasad a firm. Ard. H & Co.

235-07—Patell & E Z Jaikissondas Ramvillas & ors v. Motilal Keshowsha & anr Surajmal & Co.

68-13—Payne & Co. The Bombay and Hujaz Stn. Navigation Co. of India Ld. in Liquidation v. Goolam Hoosein Essaji Tajbhai Bick M R & Co.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

WATER SCARCITY AT GULBURGAH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Feb. 2.

Gulburgah is an important town in the Nizam's Dominions on the G. I. P. Railway. It is the seat of the Subadar of the Gulburgah Subah and the head-quarters of a Division. It is also the seat of a great shrine of Khaja Bundah Nawaj where religious devotees are drawn annually by thousands, and H. H. The Nizam also visits the shrine on this occasion. It has a mill. The importance of the place is increased from various other considerations, but it is regrettable that the town is ever suffering from an inadequate water supply, and the Public Works Department is not vigilant in restoring the large lake known as the Bosgah in the neighbourhood and which is the principal source of supply to the whole town. The lake has always been in a neglected state, and it is not known why it is allowed to continue as such. The people of Gulburgah waited on His Highness the present Nizam by a deputation and brought to his notice their sufferings from water scarcity and prayed for a speedy restoration of the Bosgah and a pipe connection to the town. The Nizam readily granted their prayer, and issued orders in the matter. Ever since the matter has been in the hands of the Public Works Department. The sufferings do not seem to urge this department to take prompt action. The rumour of the selection of an Engineer for this work has been in the air for several months past. The Public Works Department is in better hands at the present time presided over as it is by Mr. Mackenzie, the Chief Engineer. As both the General Branch and the Irrigation Branch are under his control, could he not depute some competent engineer for this work from the existing staff of engineers so as to push the work forward to completion within a reasonable time and relieve the people from a recurring annual water famine?

While on the subject of a pure water supply to the town of Gulburgah it will not be out of place to consider the question of a water supply to the other District headquarters in His Highness's Dominions. Complaints are already coming from several Districts that they are running out of their water supply, the hot weather is yet to come, and the cold weather is still on. Will the authorities kindly select a special establishment from the Public Works Department staff to investigate the localities close to the several District headquarters from a water supply point of view, and prepare schemes for the purpose.

NEW SCHEME OF WATER SUPPLY.

The Government is importing into its service in the next few days, an expert water supply and drainage engineer for the City of Hyderabad in the person of Mr. Irwin from the Madras Presidency, and he will be engaged in carrying out a Scheme of water supply to the City of Hyderabad, and also to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum, if possible. In the execution of this Scheme, he will be assisted by Mr. V. D. Villai, B.A., B.C.E., M.E., an officer of equally large water works experience brought out by Mr. Mackenzie for the preparation of the project. As the Water Works and Drainage system requires a special training, and fortunately the Government has secured the services of two competent Engineers, would it not be advisable to organize a staff under Mr. Irwin to carry out the preparation of Water Works Schemes of the Districts under his orders and supervision?

SHOOTING EXCURSION.

H. H. The Nizam contemplates going out on a shooting excursion, and he has been pleased to command Sir Nawab Afsur-Ul-Mulk Bahadur to proceed in advance to make preparations for the purpose. Sir Afsur is well qualified for this task. He is a keen sportman, and has had ample experience to do the work to the entire satisfaction of the Nizam. Like Sir Afsur, his son Nawab Osman-Yar-Ud-Dowlah is qualified to undertake such work and please his master the Nizam.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Thursday 5th February.

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Savanur, vice Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S.

Mr. G. F. S. Collins, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri.

Mr. Govind Krishna Kale to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Satara.

Mr. F. J. Varley, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Larkana.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., on relief to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Larkana.

The services of Major J. W. H. Lyon, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the date on which he reports his return to duty from leave ex India.

The resignation of Mr. G. C. Plinston of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate Bombay, has been accepted by His Excellency th Governor in Council.

Vice Mr. G. S. Wilson proceeding on leave; Mr. R. L. McCulloch to be Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police; Mr. D. MacDonald to act as District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh; Mr. A. S. Holland, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana.

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Dharwar vice Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S.

Rao Saheb G. R. Kalyanpurkar, District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from 16th January 1914.

Mr. Vinayak Bhaskar Sakhalkar to be District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri.

Mr. Prabhakar Chandavarkar is appointed a Probationer in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the 20th January 1914, and is posted to Bombay.

Mr. J. E. P. Curry, Deputy Shipping Master, Bombay, to act as Shipping Master, Bombay.

Mr. H. Hodgkinson to act as Deputy Shipping Master, Bombay.

The Rev. J. H. Wilson, Chaplain of Byculla, is granted three months' privilege leave in combination with three months' leave on urgent private affairs with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Rev. R. C. V. Hodge, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, to be Chaplain of Byculla as a temporary measures.

Mr. Percy Anstey has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be Principal of he College of Commerce, Bombay.

Captain D. D. Kamat, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Aden.

Major A. F. W. King, F.R.C.S. (E.), I.M.S., to act as Presidency Surgeon, First District. Physician on the staff of St. George's Hospital, Marine Surgeon and in medical charge of the Elphinstone College.

Colonel R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., I.M.S., whose services are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay to be Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay vice Surgeon-General H. W. Stevenson, C.S.I., retired.

Major W. D. A. Keys, M.D., I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri.

Major L. P. Stephen, M.B., I.M.S., to do duty as Civil Surgeon, Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, and Superintendent, Medical School, Hyderabad.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Sir Sassoon David, Bart., resigned.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to admit Mr. Shripad Mahadev Varde, LL.B., and Mr. Mark Noronha, LL.B., as Vakils of the High Court.

The practice of smoking cheap cigarettes is considerably on the increase all over India, says the "Englishmen" and the Indian, are putting aside the hubble bubble and taking to the cheap cigarette, this being a more handy smoke. These cigarettes are, however, made of adulterated tobacco, and it is the general custom in India to mix tobacco with various adulterations when preparing it for smoking. So far as the Government is aware there is no evidence that cheap cigarettes are injuriously affecting the health of the public, and no legislative action is proposed at present.

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AGA KHAN ON THE MAHOMEDAN AWAKENING.

FULLER SCOPE FOR FREE CRITICISM WANTED—CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE.

We take the following extracts from H. H. the Aga Khan's article in the January number of "The Edinburgh Review," which has attracted so much attention.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

But the Mahomedans newly awakened to national consciousness by the education England has given them, are not limited in their gaze by the vast ramparts of the Himalayas or by the waters of the Indian Ocean. There is between them and their fellow-believers in other lands an essential unity, which breaks through differences of sect and country, for it is not based on religious grounds alone. Carlyle somewhere says that all men of the English-speaking race are subjects of King Shakespeare, and in the same way all Mussulmans are subjects of the 'Arabian Nights.' They share the glorious heritage not only of the Koran (which they are taught in early childhood to read in the original Arabic) but of the history and philosophy of Arabia, the incomparable poetry of Persia, and the romances and legends of Egypt and Morocco and Spain. Drinking from these imperishable springs, Moslems, whether Turks, Persians, Arabs or Indians, and whether or not they have also come to the Western wells of knowledge, are bound together by a certain unity of thought, of sentiment and of expression. The feeling of brotherhood thus engendered is not dammed up within the confines of devout faith. On the contrary, agnostics and atheists of Moslem origin have felt the Turkish and Persian misfortunes just as much as the most orthodox mullah. To ask why the Indian Mussulman, blest with a beneficent rule, should concern himself so much about international issues affecting co-religionists, is as futile as asking why men on the rack of torture cry out with physical pain. That the excitement has not been connected with the question of the Caliphate is shown by the fact that Shias have been moved by these emotions no less strongly than Sunnis. All sections of the Moslem world are moved by a deep sentiment, originally called into being by the Prophet's summons of all the faithful into one great brotherhood and welded through the centuries into a lasting bond by a common faith, a common literature, a common outlook, and a common history.

BRITISH POLICY.

Indian Moslems strongly hold that in the reconstructive work before the Constantinople Government the moral support of Great Britain is called for in her own interests. The break-up of Turkey and the partition of her A Asiatic provinces must be disadvantageous to Great Britain in any conceivable scheme of distribution. France would lay claim to Syria, Germany to Anatolia with Northern and Central Mesopotamia and Russia to Kurdistan and Armenia. Great Britain would be left to take Arabia and Southern Mesopotamia, and would thus become possessed of another wild country without possibilities of great development and with a long and exposed frontier. Side by side with this cumbersome and barren increase of territorial responsibility, the British Empire would be brought into closer contact with the great continental Powers whose immense armies would be less dependant on the sea for their communication. The route to India, already removed from exclusively British keeping would then be further exposed to attack by several other Powers. For these reasons a strong and stable Turkish Government in Asia ought to be a cardinal principle of British international policy. To Mahomedans it is reassuring to know that the above considerations are duly recognised by the just and wise statesman who now rules India. Lord Hardinge won the grateful thanks of the community by the ready encouragement he gave to their practical sympathy with the Turkish troops and people by placing himself at the head of the Red Crescent movement, which was so splendidly responded to by all classes of Moslems.

THE DOMESTIC SITUATION.

But with the Turkish re-occupation and retention of Adrianople the tension has been relaxed and the Indian Moslems are once more turning their thoughts to internal affairs. The critics have been perturbed by the appearance on the scene of a new type of Moslem, who, apart from Islamic religion and sentiment, has gone through exactly the same education and training as young Hindus of the same social class. This type did not formerly exist, for in the old days the Hindu and the Mussalman of the same social class were brought upon an entirely different educational basis. The young Mussulman had to make it his chief concern to be well cultured in Persian and Arabic. There were thus few points of contact between Mahomedan and Hindu, and in the stage of political development India had reached, much less ground for and possibility of unity of effort than now. Take any typical young Mahomedan of the upper middle classes to-day, and it will be found that, apart from the traditional religion of his family inculcated by his mother, his education has been entirely on the lines of a Hindu of the same class. Even in the case of a student from a Moslem institution like the Aligarh College, the course of studies, the training of the teachers and their outlook, and the probable profession of the student in the future, are the same as in a Government or a Hindu college.

These considerations are even more applicable to the increasing throng of Moslems coming to England and joining Hindu fellow-countrymen at the Universities, the Inns of Court, and the Technical Schools. This potent change, which has attracted much less attention than it has deserved, is not much if any older than the still youthful twentieth century, and it has only begun to make itself felt effectively in actual political life within the last two or three years. The men brought up under the new system are coming to the front and have influenced the increasing approximation of political views and sentiments among educated men of the different communities. The unity is a measure of the growth of Indian nationhood, and it is the part of wise statesmanship, British and Indian, in the domain of internal affairs, to seek, not so much to satisfy the Mussulmans as Mussulmans or the Hindus as Hindus, as to win the hearty co-operation of all moderate, loyal and reasonable opinion wherever it exists. It is the only policy that will succeed, in Lord Morley's phrase, in 'rallying the Moderates' and thus forming the most effective instrument in the discomfiture and impotence of the small but active element in Indian life which, as Lord Sydenham has said, must be reckoned as permanently hostile to British rule. While at the one extreme there is a handful of revolutionaries, at the other there is a worthy, substantial but decreasing class of men of the old school who think it right to accept whatever the Government or even the officials, may decree, without exercising any critical faculty thereon. But between these two there is a vast mass of Indian opinion passing through a transition stage, alert, sometimes fault finding, perhaps suspicious, perhaps not very clearly knowing what it wants, and greatly perplexed and disheartened by such questions as the treatment of Indians in South Africa, greatly anxious and worried about the future of Indians in East Africa and in the island of Zanzibar. With all his weaknesses, this type of man, if rightly handled, is essentially reasonable at bottom, loyal to the King, and fully aware that India's welfare and happiness depend on the continuance of British rule.

The Moslem community may co-operate with the Hindus on a vast number of public questions but they have their own special needs and outlook not confined to the international issues to which I have referred. Both the educational and political condition of the Hindus is far in advance in time, and also in relative extent, of that of the Mahomedans; and it is not to be forgotten that the difference of religion between them goes to the roots of their social policy.

THE LEAGUE.

It has been the work of the All-India Moslem League to give the Mussalmans a political platform and to prevent their disappearance as a national entity on account of the indifference to political issue which formerly characterised them. The League came into existence only some seven or eight years ago, and so far from its work being done, it has reached a stage of evolution in which, if wise counsels prevail, it can do greater service than in the past. The crisis in the affairs of the London League brought to a head by Mr. Ameer Ali's resignation, confirms my conviction that the time has fully come for the Indian Mussulmans to realise that the future of the community depends not upon this or that particular leader but upon the people themselves. If there is any danger that excitable younger men may lead the League to an attitude of suspicious impatience, it is for the calmer and more reasonable section to bestir itself and to keep the organisation in its own hands, and meet the opposite party, not with abuse but with argument. The situation is one in which talents hitherto undiscovered may be drawn out for the good of the community in the country as a whole. I am confident that the great mass of educated Moslem opinion is sound and sober, and I believe that in India open discussion on the platform of the League, freed from the restraint of a permanent presidentship, will be the best means of bringing the weight of this opinion to bear on the questions of the day. But the situation of the London League is different, for there the community consists exclusively of two classes—elderly men of weight and standing on the one side, and inexperienced students on the other. It is obviously impossible for the latter to instruct and influence English opinion on Moslem affairs without guidance from the former. Hence, while I am most anxious to see a reconstruction of the London League, I feel it is essential that this should be based upon co-operation with the residents, and I, for one, could never join or support an institution run by students only.

THE OUTLOOK.

Another matter upon which strong feeling prevails is that there should be fuller scope in local affairs for loyal but at the same time free criticism. The widening of the powers and the functions of the Legislative Council has done much to give point and force to public sentiment on the larger issues, and this is necessarily reflected in the comments of a Press which, with all its great imperfections, is advancing in ability and is beginning to be really responsive to public needs. The days when not merely the considered will but even the capricious whim of the collector of a district was received without question and obeyed without hesitation have gone by, and in the sphere of every day administration, no less than in the more conspicuous arena of the Legislatures, Supreme and Provincial, it is necessary for those in authority to give due weight to the general consensus of opinion. The district officer should at least know the direction in which public opinion tends, whether or not, he can act upon it with due regard to the wider issues of which he has to take account. Through the varying stages of Indian evolution British rule has shown that power of adaptation which is essential to organic vigour. This has been strikingly exemplified in the marked success with which the Morley-Minto reforms have been woven into the administrative fabric. I look to the future with hope and confidence, because I am convinced that British statesmanship will continue to respond to the growth of national consciousness in India, and will thus bring an awakened people into still closer sympathy and co-operation with the aims and ideals of the enlightened rule that has revolutionised the conditions and the ideals of Indian life within living memory.

NEW SPIRIT IN ARMENIA.

FIRM ATTITUDE TOWARDS TURKEY.

I learn from a friend who has travelled during the last year through the greater part of Eastern Anatolia some interesting facts regarding the present condition of the Armenians in Turkey, says he St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." A new spirit has arisen among them. They are no longer content to wait until the slow movement of diplomatic negotiations has reached its term and the Turkish Government has effected the long-promised reforms. They are taking the conduct of their affairs into their own hands and dealing directly with both Kurds and Turks. The results so far attained are striking. In the vilayet of Van, for instance, Kurdish attacks on the Armenians have ceased. The Armenians have armed and Armenian bands are standing guard over the peasantry. During the last year seven notorious Kurdish brigand chiefs have been killed by the bands.

More than that. At the instance of the Armenians the former vali of Van was recalled last summer, and in his place the Turkish Government sent Tahsin Bey, who was accompanied by the well-known Young Turkish orator Eumer Nadji Bey. These representatives of the Government were empowered to negotiate with the Armenians. The Armenians dealt with them very frankly. They pointed out that they had maintained their compact with the Young Turks for five years and had been wholly deceived in their expectations. They were not prepared to support the Young Turks any longer, but they were willing to live with them on peaceable terms so long as their just demands were conceded. There was no sentiment in their attachment to Turkey. It was in their interest to remain members of the Ottoman Empire, provided they were not molested. They preferred, too, to have Mahometans as neighbours rather than a Greek Orthodox population, which might prove more dangerous an an assimilating influence. They had no desire to pass under Russian rule, and they pointed out that the continuance of disturbances in Eastern Anatolia would increase the danger of a Russian occupation, and that it was therefore urgently necessary for the Turks to come definitely to terms.

The Armenians have adopted the policy of dealing directly with the authorities in each vilayet instead of trusting to representatives in Constantinople. Tahsin Bey paid a visit during the summer to his colleague in Bitlis, informed him of an agreement with the Armenians in Van, and advised him to adopt a similar policy in regard to the Armenians in the Bitlis vilayet. A noted Kurd chief, Said Ali Bey, who has for years been the terror of the Armenians in the Bitlis region, alarmed at the news of the fate of the Kurd chief in Van, entered of his own accord into negotiations with the Armenian leaders. The result was a compact in virtue of which Said Ali Bey pledged himself to protect the Armenian peasantry in his neighbourhood. So far he has kept his word.

The outcome of this more active policy has been a great improvement in the condition of the Armenians in Van, Bitlis, and Mush, and to a certain extent in Erzerum. It is proposed to continue the movement in the direction of Kharput and Diarbekir, and so westwards through all the Armenian districts to the Mediterranean. The new policy includes an energetic educational movement.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR.

RUSSIAN SOUP.
ORLEANS FISH.
QUAILS A LA BEACONSFIELD.
TROUVILLE BEEF.
DEVILLED NUTS EN CAISSES.
SCOTCH TART.

Soupmeat As. 4; Fish, As. 8, Quails, As. 8; Beef, As. 9; Eggs. As. 3; Vegetables, As. 4; Potatoes, As. 2; Odds and Ends, As. 4; Total, Rs. 2-10.

RUSSIAN SOUP.

Make brown stock in the ordinary way using whole vegetables for flavouring. Out of these when parboiled cut small marbles and set them aside, returning the rest to the soup. Make small marbles of sausage meat or any odds and ends of meat pounded into a quenelle mixture and fry these and the marbles of vegetable till nice brown; drain them and add them to the soup as it is being served.

ORLEANS FISH.

Stuff the fish with a roe forcemeat or failing that, stuffing with anchovies; set it to braise with a little seasoned fat. Make a nice white sauce from the trimmings and add tarragon vinegar, slices of pickled gherkin and beetroot; serve with the sauce separately.

QUAILS A LA BEACONSFIELD.

With the giblets make a little broth and set the quails covered with thin slices of bacon sparingly spread with a little chutney to cook in a closed casserole. Meanwhile cook peas in a jar with seasoned butter and a very little of the broth, rub them through a sieve and serve the quail masked with this puree and small sippets of fried bread round.

TROUVILLE BEEF.

This is a particularly nice dish and worth the little extra trouble of preparing. Bone whatever the joint, using these to make stock for the gravy; lard the meat, tie it into a nice shape and set it to braise with a little of the stock and an onion or two. Serve it surrounded with well boiled macaroni which has been dressed with grated cheese, tomatoes and some of the stock made into a good brown sauce.

DEVILLED NUTS EN CAISSES.

Fry a sufficiency of walnuts in rather highly seasoned butter or ghee and whilst hot roll them in finely sifted salt mixed with a very little cayenne. Cook some raisins till soft enough to rub through a sieve, flavour this to taste and put a little at the bottom of a little paper case; place some of the walnuts on top and add a little savoury whipped cream or egg meringue. If the latter it should be set in the oven just to colour faintly.

SCOTCH TART.

Cook apples in a jar in the oven with lime peel, sugar one or two cloves, and a tablespoonful of butter till it is soft enough to be rubbed through a sieve. Line a shallow dish with good short crust, decorating the edge prettily and put a thin layer of orange marmalade first then the apple puree which should have had any flavouring added to taste a little rum is nice if liked and another layer of marmalade on top. The tart may be garnished with icing flavoured with marmalade, or a meringue flavoured the same, or with whipped cream, but it really is very good without any of these additions might be made for a dinner party, for which it is quite a suitable sweet.

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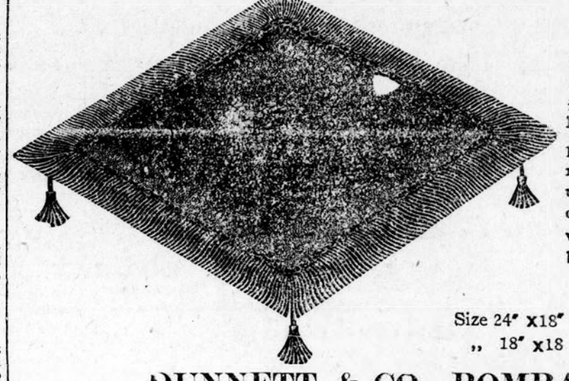

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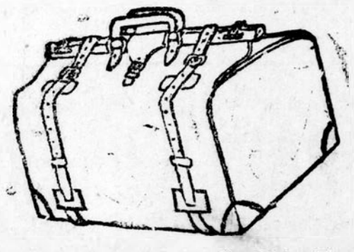

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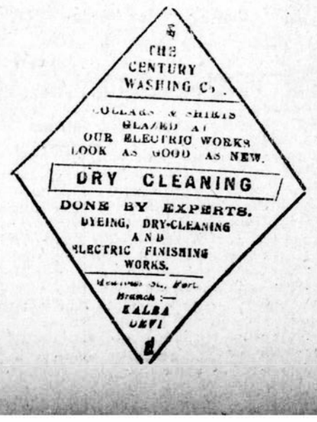

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